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## WHY JAPAN KEEPS GRIP ON SOUTHERN PART OF MANCHURIA

Though Chinese Territory, Japanese Find Southeastern Portion too Rich in Coal and Iron Ore to Be Surrendered

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—If one's imagination could be stretched so far as to consider the southeastern part of Manchuria Chinese territory, he would be forced to change his mind as he turned from the study of a map to a sight of the actual conditions. Here Japan has found an Upper Silesia and a Ruhr Valley thrown together into one region lying at her very doors, where they can be easily protected by her military and naval forces.

It is not difficult to see this section of Manchuria, for all the trains of the South Manchurian Railway running from Korea to Mukden pass through this district. As soon as one crosses the Yalu River into the city of Antung one finds himself nominally in Chinese territory, but in reality the surroundings are Japanese. Station-master, telegraph operators, switchmen, railway operatives and even porters are Japanese and, apart from the Chinese passengers whom one sees, he must go outside of the station yard to see any others. As long as he remains in the train or on the station platform he could well imagine himself on the Tokaido Railway.

Japanese Propaganda

The trip from Antung to Mukden carries the traveler through a rough mountainous country. He passes through the valley of one narrow stream through an ill-ventilated tunnel to the valley of another mountain stream on the other side of the ridge. The long succession of dirty tunnels makes this trip not very pleasant, whether by day or by night, but the knowledge of what Japan is doing in this district more than repays any personal inconveniences experienced. At all the principal stations large wooden billboards have been erected, on which the exploits of the Japanese troops in expelling the Russians are set forth in glowing patriotic terms, well calculated to stir the emotions of passing Japanese travelers and of inciting patriotism in the hearts of Japanese school children.

If one attempts to catalogue the information which has been made possible by the detailed reports issued by the owners, many interesting facts are disclosed. It is estimated that in the Fushun mining zone there are more than 1,000,000,000 tons of coal. On both sides of the river Hun, along which the railroad passes, under the bed of the river and surrounded by huge rocks are extensive coal seams.

It is stated that underneath the town of Chienchi-chai the thickest seam measures 426 feet, and that at Laohai it has a mean thickness of 150 feet. The Fushun collieries are now being operated by means of two open cast, two shafts and six inclines, a scale of production of about 10,000 tons a day. These collieries, together with those of Yantai, are under the control of the South Manchurian Railway, and near them are two other collieries under private Japanese control.

Where the Output Goes

The South Manchurian Railway has a program of extension over four years, during which time it expects to expend about \$200,000,000 in improvements and extensions. To aid in this work Viscount Inouye, who is now general superintendent, has engaged the services of several prominent American specialists, among whom are Professor Appleby of the University of Minnesota, Professor Mead of the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. Davenport, formerly connected with the mining department of the American Steel Corporation.

Another valuable subsidiary of the South Manchurian Railway is the Anshan Iron and Steel Works, which were originally planned to put out 1,000,000 tons of steel a year. This estimate has not been reached, for the steel works which were intended to be erected in connection with the two large blast-furnaces have not yet been begun, and there seems no immediate prospect of commencing their erection.

The iron ore mines located at Takushan, Wangchihaputsi and Yingtaoyuan contain a hematite ore yielding on an average of about 30 per cent. Rich ore exists irregularly and a large proportion of the deposit is of poor quality, scarcely suitable for blast furnaces. The quantity of the ore, however, more than compensates for its inferior quality, and it is estimated that in the general district known as the Anshan Hills there are more than 100,000,000 tons of ore. It goes without saying that the output of the collieries and mines goes entirely to Japan.

China Adamant

Terms of Reply to Japanese Note Are Quite Uncompromising

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—The note addressed to the Chinese Government by Japan on September 7 has not

met with much greater success than the two previous communications of January and April, 1920. The recent note contained many "concessions," the chief among which were renunciation of certain rights in Kiaochow and the surrounding territory, the abandonment of the plans for the establishment of an international settlement at Tientsin, handing over to China certain public parks and buildings and the joint management of the Shantung Railway.

The Chinese Government in its reply has clearly indicated the opinion that Germany's lease of Kiaochow expired when China declared war on Germany. Therefore Japan has no right in either the town or the territory of Kiaochow, and should withdraw her forces upon which China will again take possession. Japan also makes the stipulation that the latter place shall be open to foreign trade, but the Chinese reply points out that such a condition is superfluous, as China has already declared her intention of maintaining the open door.

The Crux of the Question

The vested rights of foreigners, legitimately obtained from Germany, will be respected, but the note clearly indicates that such other rights as the Japanese Government has seen fit to concede will at least be open to question. On such matters as opening certain towns, cities and ports in the Shantung peninsula for the purpose of developing foreign trade, the Chinese Government, in its reply, states that while quite willing that the foreign trade of all nations should at least have equal rights, action in this matter should be left solely to the good judgment of China. Of course the crux of the whole question lies in the future management of the Shantung Railway, and Japan's proposal for a joint enterprise meets with unqualified disapproval throughout the whole of China.

On political matters and many commercial questions the country is sharply divided, but in regard to the future possession and control of the Shantung Railway, extension, mining rights and so on, The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the Chinese people are unanimous in their determination to refuse any offers of negotiations. It is considered that the joint operation of the railway not only is impossible from the Chinese viewpoint, but it would also tend to the subversion of her sovereign rights in that country.

Troops Must Be Withdrawn

At the same time the Chinese Government in the note indicates its willingness to recompense Japan, and proposes that, after due valuation, a suitable payment shall be made over a period which may be fixed later. In answer to Japan's offer to withdraw her troops, the Peking authorities state that Chinese troops are ready at any moment to take over control of the railway, but on the other hand it is not considered advisable to send any armed forces to that district until the Japanese troops have been completely withdrawn.

As to the proposals with regard to the operation of the mines in Shantung, it is considered this matter should be settled in accordance with the Chinese mining law. The extensions of the Shantung railway, referred to in the Japanese note, are considered as being completely outside the present or prospective jurisdiction of Japanese interest. They can only be settled by direct negotiations between China and such financial bodies as may acquire an interest in any undertaking dealing with such extensions.

Throughout the long drawn-out controversy on the matter of Japanese rights in China, the latter government has never hesitated to show an unmistakable disinclination to enter into any negotiations with Japan. In this latest case, as in former instances the island Government has found it necessary, after waiting some months for a reply, to address a further note requesting a reply, and it is thought this obvious disinclination on the part of China to discuss or even reply to communications on the matter would have shown the Japanese Government the futility of proceeding further with the matter.

Unconditional Evacuation

China stands for unconditional evacuation of her territory by the Japanese forces, and her latest reply shows no weakening of that attitude. After giving an unqualified refusal to accept Japan's terms, the note concludes by intimating that China reserves to herself the freedom of seeking a solution of the question whenever a suitable occasion presents itself. This understanding to be relied reference to the Washington Conference, at which, despite any objections on the part of Japan, it is expected China will find a suitable opportunity to air the whole matter of Japanese rights in China.

The Japanese eagerness to obtain a reply from China to the latest note is also thought to be to some extent governed by the fact that the Shantung question should be settled before the nations meet round the table. The Chinese also hope that not only China's rights, but all other matters will obtain full publicity. Nothing would please the Peking Government better than a complete open discussion with all cards on the table, and therefore in China will be found a strong supporter of the advocates for open sessions at the Conference.

## PROBLEMS FACING IRISH CONFERENCE

Chief Points Before Sinn Fein and British Ministers Will Be Conduct of Truce, Ulster and Allegiance to British Throne

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The delegates of Sinn Fein and the representatives of the British Government meet on Tuesday morning at No. 10 Downing Street for the much-delayed conference to ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Commonwealth may best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations. The unostentatious arrival in London of Michael Collins today, who crossed from Dublin on Sunday, completes the Irish representation which includes also Arthur Griffith, the Sinn Fein Minister for Foreign Affairs; R. C. Barton, Minister of Finance; Gavan Duffy, envoy to the Vatican, and E. J. Duggan, chief liaison officer during the truce.

Eamon de Valera will not appear in London owing, it is thought, to the desire to maintain the dignity of the presidential office. Be that as it may, official circles consider Mr. Griffith a much more suitable leader of the delegation on account of his greater practicality. On the government side there will be the Prime Minister and other Ministers including Winston Churchill and Austen Chamberlain. To be at hand in case their assistance is required will be General Tudor, General Sir Neville Macready, Sir John Anderson, and Viscount Fitzalan, the Lord Lieutenant.

Procedure and Publicity

The momentous meeting takes place at 11 a. m., and it is anticipated that the first session will only discuss the methods of procedure and publicity. It will be long, however, before the conference reaches the thorny questions and a series of "crises" is expected to mark the progress of the proceedings. Although the British Government has not neglected to make its position plain in regard to its demand for the Republic and its members enter the conference room determined that Ireland shall remain within the Empire, yet Sinn Fein is credited with the intention of attempting to use the demand for secession as something to bargain with.

Three wide obstacles separate the respective negotiators from coming together in an agreement. In the order in which they will probably be discussed they are the conduct of the truce, the partition of Ireland and the question of allegiance to the British throne. The truce has become a very urgent matter within the last 10 days and British official circles are much concerned at the strain that has been put upon the agreement.

Several incidents have taken place which might easily have developed into serious outbreaks, and the preparations for a possible resumption of warfare have been made by Sinn Fein with a remarkable lack of concealment. Moreover, it is believed that a Sinn Fein concentration against Ulster has taken place and it is expected the conference were to fail in its object of securing a workable agreement the result would be an open attack upon the northeastern corner of Ireland.

Ulster, the Danger Point

The representatives of the British Government will put this matter of the truce before the Sinn Fein delegates with perfect frankness and firmness, and it will be necessary to get this question satisfactorily settled before any way to produce an atmosphere favorable to the discussion on the more general topics of Ulster and Ireland's relations with the Empire.

Belfast, not London, is the danger point in Irish affairs according to the views of highly placed officials, and an explosion in the northern capital might take place even without such an unfortunate sequel to the conference as failure. Economic effects in Ulster have been brought about by political action in the rest of Ireland, and there is grave unemployment largely attributed to the boycott of Belfast goods in retaliation for the ostracism of the Roman Catholic workmen to the number of several thousand.

The status of Ulster within the territory of Ireland will be discussed by the conference, and it is noticeable that while the problem is undoubtedly one between Ulster and the rest of the country, Ulster will not be represented at any rate at this stage. On the other hand, the representatives of the British Government will be compelled to be party to the discussion of Ulster's future without that preliminary agreement between North and South Ireland which the Cabinet at one time let it be understood was an essential preliminary to its entry into the conference room with the delegates of Sinn Fein.

In connection with the truce, which will be touched upon without undue delay, a request for the release of the internees in Irish prison camps may be made. Official opinion is against such a step at the present moment in the interests of both parties. Those who are internees are considered to be those of the Sinn Fein movement who are the most extreme, and the influence of such men still at large has been already observed within the last few days to be threatening the durability of the truce.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Light is shed on Japanese activities in Manchuria by the Peking correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who recently traveled through that country. In the southeastern corner of the territory, nominally Chinese, the Japanese are found to occupy practically every position on the railway. The railways are under Japanese control as are the collieries and the iron ore mines. In this valuable mineral region, Japan, it is aptly stated, has found an Upper Silesia and a Ruhr Valley combined. p. 1

Once again conversations between Sinn Fein and British representatives take place today at 10 Downing Street. It is expected that methods of procedure and publicity will form the chief subjects of discussion at the first session. Next in order will probably be the conduct of the truce, the partition of Ireland, and the question of allegiance to the British throne. The truce is causing concern in British circles in view of the reported concentration of Sinn Fein troops against Ulster. p. 1

Though adding nothing new to what is already known of France's policy of conciliation, Aristide Briand's speech at St. Nazaire clears up several obscure points. It indicates France's readiness to disarm, provided suitable guarantees for her security are forthcoming, shows the line she is likely to take at the Washington Conference and reaffirms her intention of pursuing a policy of appeasement so far as Germany is concerned. The testimonial to Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor, is commented on with considerable enthusiasm in the press. p. 1

Tyrol is reported to be preparing to declare her independence and to leave Austria to attach herself to Bavaria. This is regarded in France as the first step in an attempt to consolidate anew the German-speaking lands. Those who advocate the union of Austrian provinces with Bavaria find support for their project in the failure of the United States to suspend its claims on Austrian credits. p. 1

Realization of the importance which discussion of Far Eastern problems will hold at the arms conference is growing in Washington. There is no certainty as yet, however, as to what direction the efforts of the European delegations will take. Many organizations are daily establishing headquarters in the capital, and trying in various ways to increase popular enthusiasm over the coming parity. p. 1

Testimony for a record to be presented to the Supreme Court of Illinois, was taken yesterday in Chicago in the appeal of Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier," from a decision remaining her to the custody of Cook County, remaining her to the custody of Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner, was taken yesterday by S. S. Pollock, master in chancery. p. 1

Doctors upon whose reports the health department took action, are to be summoned on Saturday. Mrs. Barmore on the stand testified that she never had typhoid fever, and that no one ever got typhoid fever while living at her boarding house. One of the alleged cases of typhoid on which the health department based their action was her son David. He was supposed to have been taken down with typhoid after returning to his home in Joliet, Illinois, following a visit to the home of his parents in this city. On the stand yesterday he denied that he ever had typhoid fever and said his doctor told him it was pneumonia he was suffering from at the time cited. p. 1

By a vote which broke through all party lines, the Senate yesterday passed the Borah bill, making the Panama Canal free to American coastwise vessels. The vote was 47 to 37, and the bill now goes to the House of Representatives, where it is expected to be held up indefinitely, at least till after the meeting of the Conference on Limitation of Armament. p. 6

Action by the United States House of Representatives on the allied debt refunding bill is expected today. Although President Harding is determined to see the measure through, some opposition is expected in both branches of Congress, on the ground that the Secretary of the Treasury would be given too great power in the matter of adjusting obligations to the United States. p. 6

The failure which menaces the major portion of the Administration's legislative program will compel Congress to forgo its proposed recess on November 24, unless leaders spur both houses to a greater effort. Sixteen measures, all of national interest, remain to be acted upon, and it is conceded that most of them will fail. p. 6

The State Department and the War Department yesterday deprecated the efforts made to magnify the importance of General Pershing's return to the United States without having visited London to present there the medal voted by Congress. This government has no feeling of any discourtesy in the matter, it is declared. p. 6

Announcement is made that with the taking up in Washington today of the resolution demanding an investigation of the Ku Klux Klan, information gathered by secret agents of the Department of Justice will be submitted to the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives of Congress. An opportunity will be given both proponents and opponents of the resolution to be heard. p. 2

## HEALTH OFFICIAL'S POWER IN QUESTION

Testimony in Chicago Follows Appeal by Alleged "Typhoid Carrier" Against Autocratic Authority of Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Testimony for a record to be presented to the Supreme Court of Illinois at Springfield in the appeal of Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier," from a decision in the Superior Court of Cook County, remaining her to the custody of Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner, was taken yesterday by S. S. Pollock, master in chancery. p. 1

At issue is the broad constitutional question as to whether a city health commissioner has the authority and power to seize at his discretion any of the hundreds of thousands of citizens in this city who might be alleged to be "carriers" of disease germs, and without any process of law whatsoever imprison them on his own terms and conditions for any period, even for life, without the right of appeal to trial by jury, merely upon suspicion and not upon any specific charges of violation of law. p. 1

This power, it is claimed, was exercised in the case of Mrs. Barmore by agents of Dr. John Dill Robertson. At the hearing yesterday, Dr. H. N. Bunderson, epidemiologist, who seized Mrs. Barmore, carried her to the county hospital without any warrant or legal process of any kind, told of the regulations and restrictions placed upon her. She has been quarantined in her home since her deliverance from the hospital, under the same conditions as if she actually were suffering from the disease. p. 1

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## INDUSTRIES LAW BINDS EMPLOYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The Supreme Court of Kansas has handed down a decision holding that the Industrial Court Law applies to the employer as well as the employee in the four essential industries, food, clothing, fuel and transportation. In the decisions in the Alexander Howat case, the Supreme Court upheld the law as it applies to labor unions and the employees of the essential industries, and until the case of the Wolf Packing Company of Topeka was determined, there had been no ruling as to the employers. The Industrial Court had previously fixed a schedule of wages and hours for the employees of the packing company. The company refused to obey this order and went into the courts to prevent its enforcement. The fairness of the schedule was not determined by the Supreme Court decision, as only the law points were involved and the schedule is pending. p. 1

The decision was purely on the questions of law as to the authority of the Industrial Court to regulate the hours and wages of the packing house employees. The opinion was written by Justice John Marshall, and

was concurred in by all the justices.

"The Legislature had power to enact the Industrial Court Law and to make it apply to the classes of business—fuel, food, clothing and transportation—named therein and to no other," said the Supreme Court in upholding the application of the law against industry. In the Howat case the Supreme Court had upheld the operation of the law against labor. In the Wolf case the Supreme Court has sustained the operation of the law against the employers of the four essential industries. p. 1

The Supreme Court declared that the Industrial Court Law, as it applies to employers, does not violate the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. "Those affected by the orders made under the Industrial Court Law are not deprived of liberty or property without due process of law," said the court. "They are not denied the equal protection of the law. Employees in the four essential industries are governed by the orders of the Court of Industrial Relations. The wages paid such employees are affected with a public sentiment so as to subject such wages to regulation by the court; orders made by the law do not deprive employers of the freedom of contract concerning wages in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and the classification of the business to which the law applies is not arbitrary or unjust." p. 1

## TYROLESE DESIRE TO JOIN BAVARIA

Separation From Austria Is Expected to Take Place This Month and Ultimately Tyrol May Unite With Bavaria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday).—The intention of Tyrol to proclaim its independence and leave Austria to attach herself to Bavaria is attracting much attention. A coup d'état is being prepared. Dr. Siegle has mobilized 10,000 men. It is regretted that the financial aid which was promised to Austria has not been forthcoming. The intention of the American Congress has not thought it to relinquish its credits on Austria. This neglect is taken to mean inevitably new efforts on the part of the Austrian provinces to attach themselves to Germany. p. 1

The "Matin" gives particulars of the plan prepared by Tyrol. Separation from Austria is expected to take place this month and sometime later it will unite with Bavaria, provisionally separated from northern Germany. This provisionally separated area of Bavaria, the Reich, is treated as a maneuver, for presently there will be a new consolidation of the German-speaking lands. p. 1

For the moment, in view of the check to Dr. Von Kahr, a rupture of the relations between Berlin and Munich is regarded as unlikely but later an opportunity for the second stage will occur. The Burgenland troubles are regarded as undoubtedly favoring these projects. The maintenance of the treaties in central Europe is obviously growing more difficult. p. 1

Burgenland Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday).—The Venice conference regarding the Burgenland dispute begins at Venice tomorrow. Italy, who has intervened with British sanction and will be represented by Marquess Della Torretta, proposed a compromise whereby Hungary shall evacuate all Burgenland with the exception of Oedenburg, which shall be an open town until its future is decided by a plebiscite. Austria will be represented by the Chancellor, John Schober, and Hungary by its Foreign Minister. p. 1

House Wants Voice

Members of the House of Representatives are hopeful that they will be represented upon the committee. The fact that there are two senators on the main delegation makes it important, in their opinion, that the lower house should be recognized. If President Harding wants to keep on good terms with Congress, as he undoubtedly does, it is intimated that he would be well advised in giving the House representation. p. 1

There is some apprehension in regard to the number of organizations which are arranging to meet in Washington before, or concurrently with, the Conference in order to keep up the pitch of enthusiasm for disarmament. Early in the discussion of the parity the Secretary of State indicated that there was no hope of such a Conference being successful unless it was supported by public sentiment. These volunteer bodies are formed for the very purpose of arousing and sustaining such sentiment. It is now thought by some officials that they may go too far. The first intimation of this found expression in a warning a few weeks ago that too much ought not to be expected. In short, the public was not to be too enthusiastic. At that, the efforts of those in favor of disarmament were redoubled. p. 1

France Would Disarm

Mr. Briand Declares, However, That French Security Must Be Safeguarded

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PARIS, France (Monday).—The discourse of Aristide Briand, which is acclaimed by the majority of newspapers, though adding nothing new to what is known of his recent policy, which is a policy of conciliation, is nevertheless interesting since it states clearly several points. At Washington Mr. Briand, while helping in the solution of the eastern problem, will proclaim that France desires to disarm. p. 1

## PROBLEMS OF FAR EAST OCCUPY THE FOREGROUND

Realization of Their Part in the Conference Grows—Plans of Most Delegations Still Underestimated—Unofficial Bodies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Only a month remains before the delegates from the great world powers will meet in Washington to consider how agreements may be reached which will lessen the probability of wars and safely permit each nation to unburden itself to a large extent of taxes through the cutting down of costly naval programs and the reduction of large standing armies. On the surface, little has been done in preparation for this important undertaking. The personnel of the American delegation and that of Japan have been announced, with a partial list of the Chinese delegation. There has been no official announcement of the British, French, and Italian delegations. The agenda which were sent forth about a month ago, confessedly as a tentative program, in regard to which other nations were asked to make additions or proposals for alterations, is still in the air. So far as officials are willing to admit, there has been no change that is worth considering. That must be in the nature of a diplomatic statement, since topics of such grave import must commend themselves with varying values to the nations having a stake in them, and would be expected to incite interest and discussion. More and more the impression is deepening here that the Far East questions will form the center of the first circle of interest, and that the effects of the discussion of these problems will be far-reaching. p. 1

Eastern Delegates on Way

Some of the Chinese representatives are already in Washington, and the Japanese delegation is on the way. The East is coming to the West for the settlement of her most critical issues. It is also intimated that the Far Eastern republic is to be brought in in some way. The State Department will not comment on this. Korea has put in a plea to the American delegation. All of these matters are for the moment fragmentary and have no place in the agenda, but it indicates that the movement is centering about the Pacific and Far East problems. What Great Britain, France and Italy will bring into the foreground when their delegations have been made known and the details concerning them begin to come out more clearly cannot yet be said. p. 1

There is reason to expect the announcement by the President shortly of the names of the advisory committee. This committee, it has been stated, would probably number 12, and might run to 15. It would not represent groups as such, but actually it would contain the names of men informed in regard to naval and army matters, labor and industrial conditions, commerce and finance, the men who fought in the late war and the women who have lately come into full citizenship. p. 1

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## INDEX FOR OCTOBER 11, 1921

Business and Finance.....	Page 7	Improved City Rule Attained.....	10
Money Situation in Great Britain.....	7	American Indian Business Planned.....	10
German Export Trade Figures.....	7	Federal Reserve System Commended.....	10
Review of Wool Sold by B. A. W. R. A. New York Market Generally Down.....	7	South American Credits Needed.....	10
Shoe and Leather Markets Report Unfilled Steel Orders Increase.....	7	Illustrations.....	10
What Has Become of Boom Millions?.....	7	Queen Charlotte's Cottage.....	10
Chess.....	Page 9	The Royal Theater at Weimar.....	10
Editorials.....	Page 14	A Color Print by Shigenaga.....	10
The Philosophy of "Willy-Nicky".....	14	Industries Law Binds Employers.....	1
The Defense of Everest.....	14	Radioism and Australian Labor.....	1
Overcapitalization.....	14	Economic Program Is Being Shaped.....	1
The Short-Weight Play.....	14	Musical.....	10
Editorial Notes.....	14	Boston Society of Singers in "Faust".....	10
General News.....	14	Special Articles.....	10
Why Japan Keeps Grip on Southern Part of Manchuria.....	1	Bookman's Memories.....	10
Problems of Far East Occupy the Foreground.....	1	American Indian Canoe Building.....	10
Tyrolase Desire to Join Bavaria.....	1	Queen Charlotte and Kew.....	10
Problems Facing Irish Conference.....	1	The Real Deburau.....	10
Health Official's Power in Question.....	1	Reinforcing Weimar Today.....	10
Business Plans Farm Bloc Check.....	2	Sporting.....	Page 8
Cooperative Head Takes the Stand.....	2	Americans Lead in World Series Race Four Finals in Irish Athletics.....	8
Dr. Wirth Seeks Unity in Germany.....	2	Westerner Loses His First Match Dartmouth Has Ten Veterans.....	8
Impressions of Moscow Streets.....	2	France Will Meet England at Paris.....	8
Armenians Still America's Wards.....	2	Theaters.....	Page 13
Congress Faces Program Failure.....	2	Madrid Theater Season.....	13
Free Trade Bill Passes Senate.....	2	Helen Menken Interviewed "Meo Fasco," in Florence.....	13
Way Cleared for Allied Debt Bill.....	2	The Soliloquy.....	13
Cooperative Bank Movement Grows.....	2	Lydia Lipkowska and Operetta Theatrical Notes.....	13
		The Home Forum.....	Page 13
		Pray, Sir, Count the Letters.....	13



arm, but she must have regard to her security. There was no hint of any proposal to take up the non-ratified tripartite military pact.

Once more the present government gives a testimonial to the German Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, who has been heard locally. The relations are therefore improving between France and Germany, and France, though continuing to be vigilant and firm, intends to practice a large policy of appeasement. This affirmation was the keynote of his speech, and the fact that it is commented upon with considerable enthusiasm is of obvious importance.

#### Mark Depreciates

The conclusion of the Loucheur-Briand accord shows the route that is now being taken. Mr. Briand demonstrated the impossibility of the payment of the whole of the indemnity in cash. Nominally the debt of Germany to the Allies was fixed at 132,000,000,000 marks but the mark has declined so much that this sum in gold marks now represents 4,000,000,000,000 paper marks.

These figures are eloquent enough, and it was not difficult for Mr. Briand to point out that the possibilities of payment have varied. He protested against vague hopes, and he defended his own present policy by saying that it did not set in motion great mystic currents that exalt peoples and drive them into ruinous adventures.

Mr. Briand did not attack George Clemenceau, the former Premier, recognizing that it was always necessary to make concessions and it was impossible to have a perfect instrument.

He asked, however, that his own concessions to the alliance should be regarded without undue criticism.

Speaking generally the speech breathed a spirit of peace, although Mr. Briand in one passage dwelt upon the advantages that had been derived from the occupation of Ruhrort, Duisburg and Düsseldorf. Those politicians who dream of superb isolation were committing a criminal error. Isolation in the world was now an impossibility. France expected from Germany the execution of her engagements, but victorious France was a France of peace and liberty.

**ST. NAZAIRE, France (Monday).**—(By The Associated Press).—"France must remain armed as long as her security has not been assured," was the statement made yesterday by Aristide Briand in an address outlining the French Government's foreign policy. He was surrounded by six of the ministers of his cabinet and four undersecretaries. He declared that at the present moment the French Premier needs to have full authority to deal with the questions with which he treats in the realm of world interest.

#### A Duty Toward France

"My voice must carry high and far," he said. "Tomorrow, beyond seas we are invited to examine into certain problems. I have had the honor to reply 'present' to that invitation. We shall go to Washington, first in order to fulfill a duty of gratitude and to see in their homes these noble and brave soldiers whom we have seen in France. We will also accomplish a duty toward France."

"France must remain armed as long as her security has not been assured. France has earned the right to reparations and security. At no time shall the French Government yield on those points. I will refuse the accusations of imperialism which have been made against France. Our allies know that we demand our rights—nothing more. Tomorrow at Washington I will prove to the Americans that France wants peace."

#### "No Aggression but No Timidity"

"We will discuss the great problems of the day coolly and impartially. If guarantees of security are granted France, she will be among the first nations to enter into the policy of disarmament, for France loathes imperialism."

"This government has confidence in the government of Dr. Wirth (the German Chancellor). The undertakings entered upon by the present German Government have been fulfilled. France's attitude in these difficult moments is, no aggressiveness, but no timidity."

Mr. Briand touched lightly during his speech on the critics of the Versailles Treaty and its execution by his government, saying a poor instrument had been placed in his hand and he had used it to the best possible purpose, but that he shunned political controversies and would not enter into any of them. In concluding the Premier said:

"The country must weather these stormy days by the strength of its labor and work in developing its wealth and resources."

#### Costs of War Shown

**Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead Says Publicity Will Solidify the Popular Demand**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts.—Realization on the part of the people of the almost incomprehensible amount of time, labor, money and scheming that is at present actually going into the making of war, and of making it so terrible that the last war will be insignificant, is the one thing that is needed to arouse the public's desire to the point of determination in the matter of disarmament, declared Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston.

Here is one place where it is all essential to grasp what \$1,000,000,000 means, and to give long and serious thought to the fact that in round numbers the world lost in the great war \$350,000,000,000, continued Mrs. Mead. She pointed out that one could perhaps begin to imagine what it meant to have \$1,000,000,000 into the promotion of destruction by war, by considering himself as having begun at the start of the Christian era to throw away a dollar every minute, day and night, up to the present moment. In this war that was to end wars, the five leading nations spent \$16,000,000,

000, and last year the United States appropriated slightly less than 93 cents on every dollar for past wars and in preparation for future wars.

To show how the world, and the United States in particular, is headed decidedly in the wrong way, Mrs. Mead took up the American naval policy. "The former policy of the United States was to have a very small navy," she said, "and for nearly a century we had a perfectly negligible one. Yet from 1872 to 1921 we have increased our expenditures on army and navy 24 times—2400 per cent. No other nation beings to approach that. In the same period France increased her expenditures 10 times, Great Britain seven times, and Japan two times. Today the United States is spending more on war preparations three years after the war which was to end war, than Great Britain and Japan combined."

"Why have we changed our program, and why are we wanting to do more than any other nation? A part of it is due to false ambition, a part to fear, and a part to big interests. There may be other reasons, purely psychological, as a part of reaction, with the result that there has been transferred to this side of the water a good deal of that virus which existed in Germany. It is, indeed, very already looking upon many of the nations as 'the coming Germany.'"

"One reason why the United States is still the main obstacle to world peace, is that we are not in the League of Nations, are standing very stubbornly out and thus refusing to cooperate in the best and greatest opportunity ever given to the human race to organize and do constructive work in this field. Our State Department did not until recently, after several months' delay, acknowledge the reception of the documents sent to it by the League."

"It is said that we have a large coast line to defend, but it is no longer than it was 20 years ago, and Great Britain has a coast line 49,000 miles long, while our coast line is only 12,000 miles. It would thus be argued that Great Britain should have a navy four times as large as ours. And against the argument that we are in danger from foreign bullets it should be stated that in the five wars fought by America since the beginning of the revolution, the number of men killed in foreign attacks on us amounted to only 60,000."

Mrs. Mead asserted that by actual test of intelligent citizens and upper classes in high schools, that is, among those who ought to know the facts as well as anyone, it was found that the large majority were under the impression that millions of men in the military forces of the United States during the wars with other nations had been killed by foreign bullets, whereas in the four foreign wars previous to the last, the total was only 9000 and in the last war, 51,000. This plainly showed, said Mrs. Mead, that if people were aware of the facts they would be less easily frightened into the belief of danger. The schools, she continued, should not teach history in a way that would cause the pupils to magnify the wrong features.

#### Unofficial Delegates Named

**Samuel Gompers Announces Personnel of Advisory Arms Committee**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In accordance with a promise made about a fortnight ago, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has announced the names of members of an advisory committee on armament limitation, which will hold its first meeting in Washington on October 13.

This committee, the members of which are drawn from various professions and occupations, representing a wide range of interests and views, will not attempt to influence directly the Conference on the Limitation of Armament called by President Harding, but to focus public attention upon the importance of what will be going on in Washington when the parity begins.

The following statement was made by Mr. Gompers: "The coming International Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Pacific problems will succeed if it has adequate support from the public opinion of America and other countries, and in the absence of such support will almost inevitably fail."

"The occasion presents an opportunity for the effective mobilization of public opinion along American lines. The American Federation of Labor has steadily favored any movement for world peace, the limitation of armament, and the removal of the causes of war. Therefore, as president of the federation, I have taken the initiative in calling together this advisory committee on limitation of armament. I have endeavored to make the committee broadly representative of American democracy by inviting some of the most active members of a number of our leading organizations and social groups and other well-known humanitarian and public-spirited citizens. The object of the committee is to aid to crystallize public opinion on the great issues before the Conference, and to concentrate and focus this opinion on the Conference in spirit that will not obstruct its labors but will help it to a successful conclusion, urging with all possible power that its sessions continue until some of the menacing war clouds are removed and a radical reduction of armaments accomplished."

"The committee will neither replace any existing organization nor attempt a federation or super-organization of any kind. It will work to secure the better cooperation of all the forces in the community that have these objects in view. It will also invite the cooperation of similar movements abroad, since only international opinion and action can bring about any solution of these essentially international problems."

"The committee will make its declarations of policy and selection of

ways and means when it is assembled. But it is safe to say from its democratic and representative character that it will view the work of the Washington Conference in a broad and liberal spirit, looking to it to bring result, not only in the limitation of armament, but in measures for prevention of war and removal of its causes, for furthering international cooperation and for securing to all peoples not only just treatment, but the fullest possibilities of growth."

Among those who have accepted the invitation to be members of the advisory committee are:

Samuel McCord Crothers, Cambridge, Massachusetts, author and churchman.

Edward Eyre Hunt, New York City, secretary to the National Conference on Unemployment.

Calvin M. Rice, New York City, secretary of the Mechanical Engineers.

C. L. Rosemund, Washington, District of Columbia, president of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen.

Dr. Cassius J. Keyser, New York City, Adrian professor of mathematics, Columbia University.

Ida M. Tarbell, publicist, New York City.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York City.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York City, honorary president of the National League of Women Voters.

Charles O. Williams, Memphis, Tennessee, president of the National Education Association.

John Barrett, Washington, District of Columbia, adviser on international affairs.

Arthur Woods, New York City, publicist and director of the municipal emergency employment plans; United States unemployment conference.

Henry M. Dennison, Framingham, Massachusetts, manufacturer.

Matthew Woll, Chicago, president of Photo Engravers Union.

John P. Frey, Cincinnati, Ohio, editor of the Molders Journal.

Rev. Charles Wood, Washington, District of Columbia, Church of the Covenant.

James Lord, Washington, District of Columbia, president of the mining department of the American Federation of Labor.

Colonel John McRae, New York City, vice-president of E. P. Dutton & Company.

Prof. Leo Wolmon, New York City, economist, the New School of Social Research.

Dr. P. G. Agnew, New York City, secretary of the American Engineering Standards Committee.

Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer, New York City, publicist, and welfare worker.

William J. Spencer, Washington, District of Columbia, secretary-treasurer building trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

E. H. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati, Ohio, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Otto T. Mallory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, industrial commission.

William H. Johnston, Washington, District of Columbia, president of the International Association of Machineists.

Louis B. Weil, New York City, lawyer, former counsel to the War Finance Corporation.

Walter Farwell, New York City, retired manufacturer.

Hugh Layne, New York City, A. F. of L. representative in New York City.

Frank Morrison, Washington, District of Columbia, secretary of the A. F. of L.

Henry L. Slobbin, New York City, attorney, expert on Far Eastern questions.

W. G. Lee, Cleveland, Ohio, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Robert B. Wolf, New York City, consulting engineer.

Mrs. Sarah A. Conboy, New York City, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers.

Charles A. Lyman, Washington, District of Columbia, secretary of the National Board of Farm Organizations.

Hamilton Holt, New York City, editor of The Independent.

Anthony J. Cholpeck, New York City, president of the International Longshoremen's Association.

William Short, New York City, secretary of the League to Enforce Peace.

H. M. Comerford, Chicago, Illinois, secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.

Judson King, Washington, District of Columbia, executive secretary of the National Popular Government League.

John L. Lewis, Indianapolis, Indiana, president of the United Mine Workers.

Maud Wood Park, Washington, District of Columbia, president of the National League of Women Voters.

**Possible Italian Delegates**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Monday).—The "Gazzetta del Popolo" states that Italy will be represented at the Washington Conference by Louis Luzzatti, General Diaz, and Mr. Schanzer.

**American Delegates to Meet**

NEW YORK, New York.—United States delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armament will meet in Washington this week for preliminary discussions of this country's attitude. This announcement was made yesterday by Ellhu Root, who said the time of the first meeting would be fixed after his arrival in Washington. He will leave this morning for the capital and get in touch immediately with his colleagues, the Secretary of State and Senators Lodge and Underwood.

**Labor Asks Conference Support**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—John Sullivan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, has issued an appeal to civic, school, church, war

and business organizations of the city to aid in impressing upon the arms limitation Conference the demand for cessation of competitive armament building.

This subject will be prominent in organized Labor's celebration of Armistice Day in Madison Square Garden, here.

"The American trade union movement," says Mr. Sullivan, "always makes a certain distinction between disarmament and pacifism, and has repeatedly declared for disarmament because it has faith in democracy."

**Princeton Calls Arms Parley**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. PRINCETON, New Jersey.—President John Grier Hibben's appeal that Princeton University students take a firm stand for disarmament has resulted in plans for a student conference on the subject to be held by the Senior Council here on October 26.

Invitations have been sent to 100 eastern colleges and universities to send delegates for the purpose of assisting in the work of molding public opinion favorably on the plan of world-wide reduction of military forces.

#### FULL KU KLUX KLAN INQUIRY PLANNED

**Information Gathered by Secret Agents of Government to Be Presented to Congressional Committee—Witnesses Called**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—When the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives meets this morning to consider resolutions demanding investigation of the Ku Klux Klan, it will have before it inside information of the organization activities obtained by secret agents of the Department of Justice.

Following a conference with the Attorney-General yesterday afternoon, Philip R. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas, chairman of the Rules Committee, announced that proponents of the proposed investigation would be given their first hearing before the committee. It is understood that Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, placed at the disposal of Mr. Campbell and members of the Rules Committee certain facts concerning the Ku Klux Klan which will enable them to ask leading questions of Col. William Joseph Simmons, Imperial Wizard of the Klan, when he takes the witness stand later.

Colonel Simmons will be in Washington early today to attend the hearings and await his turn. The committee heard definitely to this effect yesterday.

Five resolutions of inquiry have been offered in House, the latest by James A. Gallivan (D.), Representative from Massachusetts, to ascertain if any members of Congress belong to the Klan. The authors of these resolutions, including William D. Upshaw (D.), Representative from Atlanta, Georgia, headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan, who wants an investigation of all secret orders in the United States, will be the first witnesses to appear before the Rules Committee.

Mr. Campbell also conferred with postal inspectors yesterday with a view to bringing official action to bear on the Klan in the event testimony reveals that the organization has been making unlawful use of the mails. O. B. Williamson, Inspector of the Post Office Department, has been investigating the financial affairs of the Klan at Atlanta, and gave information to Mr. Campbell which will be used in connection with the hearing.

Mr. Upshaw, to whom suspicion has been attached as a member of the Ku Klux Klan by reason of his proposed counter investigation, stated yesterday he was not trying to "defend the Klan." He said he would attend the hearings for two reasons, first because one of his constituents has been summoned to appear, and second because, if anything is wrong about the Klan, he "wants to know it."

**AMERICAN VALUATION PLAN CALLED UNWISE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—"We are opposed to a radical change in the administration of customs duties at a time when the hazards, burdens and difficulties of commerce have almost prostrated business and have brought unemployment to millions of American workers," says a statement issued by the National Council of American Importers and Traders, in starting a general campaign against the American valuation plan as contained in the Fordney tariff bill. "There is nothing good about the plan except the word 'American.' In every other respect it is unwise and disingenuous."

The council, which is composed of leading retail merchants of the United States, as well as many prominent firms importing foreign goods for retail sale, calls attention at the start to the need for wise legislation on the tariff and the danger of any attempt to put the question into politics. They firmly declare for a protective tariff for American goods.

The statement further charges that the real purpose of the American valuation plan is to provide a certain class of large manufacturers with excessive protection at the expense of workers and consumers, which would result in the worst forms of profiteering.

#### BUSINESS PLANS FARM BLOC CHECK

**Opposition to Agrarian Power in Senate Taking Shape—Concessions on Revenue Measure Made to Aid Pending Bill**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Commenting on the attitude of the farmer bloc to his program regarding the surtaxes in the pending revenue bill, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, said yesterday that it was difficult to understand the basis of the opposition. One of the results of the agitation over the revenue program has been that it has acted as a wet blanket on the sale of railroad equipment certificates, which had begun very favorably a few weeks ago. As those who would purchase these certificates were men who would be affected by a high surtax rate, it had become practically impossible to sell the certificates until it became known just how legislation was going to be worked out. The Secretary of the Treasury considered this unfortunate, since he believed that his recommendation would result in increased business transactions, and this in the end would mean added revenues.

**Power of Farmer Bloc**

The farmer bloc continues to be the most important factor in the control or hindrance of the legislation desired by the party leaders. It not only represents the agricultural interests, but it appeals, for the most part, to progressives who are not, strictly speaking, representative of that industry. There is now developing to oppose it the business bloc, behind which are such men as James E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen and Walter E. Edge, Senators from New Jersey, who exercised much greater influence before the farmers' bloc became so strong. It is asserted now that the agrarians cannot hope to dominate, however, if the business representatives undertake a real fight.

The tax bill, it is admitted, must be got through as soon as possible, and the railroad refunding bill is also insisted upon by the President. In both of these measures the farmer bloc has a tremendous interest, and the members will endeavor to drive their program as far as possible. The railroad bill will pass, but they propose to have the 6 per cent guarantee feature, which they claim stands in the way of reducing freight rates, repealed, or failing that, to have a proviso inserted which will make the going into effect of the bill contingent upon a reduction of 20 per cent in freight rates.

**Concessions Agreed Upon**

At a meeting on Sunday evening of the farmer bloc, at which Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, was present, the following demands were decided upon:

Immediate repeal of the transportation taxes, which are held to be injurious to the farmers' industries.

Restoration of the capital stock tax. An increase in surtax rates from 32 per cent, the maximum in the committee's bill, to 50 per cent.

Repeal of the excess profits tax as of January 1, 1922.

Repeal of minor "nuisance taxes," which still remain in the bill.

Higher taxes on liquor withdrawn from bond.

The majority members of the Senate yesterday approved amendments repealing the transportation taxes and providing for a minimum surtax of 50 per cent and increased estate taxes. Most of the so-called nuisance taxes were repealed in another amendment.

These concessions, it is claimed by Boies Penrose, Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee, will consolidate support for the bill.

Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, has given notice that he will shortly introduce a bill providing for a more adequate farm credit system, taking the necessary fund, to start with, from the franchise taxes of the federal reserve banks.

**INDIANS IN KENYA OFFERED MEDIATION**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. NAIROBI, Kenya (Monday).—Sir Edward Northey, the Governor, stated in an interview that he had seen the Indian and European leaders on the status of the Indian question, who had fully stated their case. He offered his

mediation and both parties are now thinking over the position.

Sir Edward said a settlement was not likely to be reached for some time as the negotiations would necessarily be lengthy. He said he was unable to express any opinion as to prospects of settlement. The claim of the Indians in Kenya Colony is for political equality with the white settlers.

**COOPERATIVE HEAD TAKES THE STAND**

**Removal of Liberty Bonds Denied—No Basis for Insolvency Action Yet Found, Agent of Receivership Company States**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—In search of an undetermined amount of Liberty bonds and other securities committed to the care of Harrison Parker as trustee of the Cooperative Society of America, agents of the Central Trust Company, receiver, in an examination before F. L. Wean, referee in bankruptcy, developed the fact that on September 20 Mr. Parker removed from two safe deposit vaults a suit case full of packages of paper, which he denied contained Liberty bonds, and that he now has these in his personal possession in his home.

It was further revealed that C. C. Higgins, the financier, who loaned the society \$500,000 and took as securities \$1,500,000 of securities, including Liberty bonds and other investments, was in Chicago last Friday, when he had an interview with Mr. Parker. Also that Mr. Parker was in New York City on Saturday when the court was told by his lawyers that he was indisposed and could not attend the hearing by C. B. Morrison, master in chancery, for that reason.

An inconsistency, it was declared, was presented by Mr. Parker's testimony. He said that in New York his agent had told him to call upon an attorney in Cleveland, Ohio, for a letter from Mrs. Parker. This letter instructed Mr. Parker not to visit the safe deposit boxes in Chicago, presumably on the theory that the boxes were being watched.

This request, it was pointed out by Julius Moses, attorney for the receivers, was inconsistent in view of the fact that the contents of the boxes had been removed on September 20, with Mrs. Parker's knowledge.

Although he had seen Mr. Higgins on Friday, Mr. Parker said that he did not know now where he could be found, that he had no appointments for future conferences and that he did not know who Mr. Higgins' lawyer was. He said Mr. Higgins has, in his personal possession, \$1,500,000 worth of Liberty Bonds and other securities. He denied that he had been trying to keep Mr. Higgins out of the way of the investigation. The referee's hearings were suspended until Friday afternoon.

When the hearings before C. B. Morrison, master in chancery, were resumed here yesterday morning, Harrison Parker testified that quantities of the Liberty Bonds turned over to him by the Great Western Securities Company, the stock selling subsidiary, were used in the purchase of various buildings, lands and manufacturing plants. He was being examined regarding a sum of \$2,600,000 of such bonds, on the theory that he had converted some of them to his own personal use. The examination did not establish the existence of the sum of bonds, nor the theory of its disposal.

Minute books of the Great Western Securities Company were produced. C. C. Higgins, it was shown, is one of the chief stockholders, owning 7500 shares, but he was recused by proxy at the last meeting of the directors and his name was signed by Gustave Kopp, president of the company, it was testified. Further details as to the identity of Mr. Higgins, and his past history, were brought out. As a result of this testimony, it appeared the attacking attorneys abandoned their theory that Mr. Higgins was a fictitious person, although they did not summon him.

The trust deed by which the Cooperative Society of America was created last February to take over the assets of the Cooperative Society of America was produced. The new company did business under the name of the old company, and the transformation was simply upon paper. Mr. Parker's own attorneys did not know of the existence of the new company until Sunday, a representative of The Christian

Science Monitor was reliably informed here yesterday.

Mr. Parker testified that Mrs. Parker is on her way back to this city from New York City where she had been preparing to sail for Europe, according to his testimony at the hearing a week ago.

That no basis for insolvency proceedings against the society had been found, although the audit of the books was about half completed, was stated by F. E. Hummel, representative of the Central Trust Company. Hearings before the master in chancery are to be resumed today.

**DR. WIRTH SEEKS UNITY IN GERMANY**

**Chancellor Says World's Confidence Must Be Recovered by Proofs of Nation's Sincerity**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—The Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, in a lengthy speech at Offenburg declared the retention of the military sanctions, notwithstanding Germany's punctual fulfillment of her obligations, did not redound to the credit of the Allies, but he trusted that the day was not far distant when all reasonable people would cooperate in a discussion of how best to meet the threatened economic world crisis.

Regarding the disquieting rumors about Upper Silesia, he said he was much concerned about the future of the territory, but did not know whether a change of opinion had occurred among the Allies or whether a wish had arisen to construct in the East a new country, over which Germany would grieve for decades. An understanding with the Poles would be possible were it not for the greed for increased territory at Warsaw, which baffled every attempt at a settlement.

Dr. Wirth issued a warning against taking from the German people land that belonged to them for centuries. The people were willing by honest hard work and the greatest sacrifices to reconstruct the State on a basis of liberty, justice and peace, but they must be disappointed or deceived, not only for their own sake but for the interests of Europe.

In conclusion, Dr. Wirth said that a nation which honestly and sincerely displayed its good will, and a government whose word could be absolutely believed, must regain the world's confidence, and already some slight understanding had been achieved. He advocated unity and the avoidance of all strife.

Alluding to the offer of various industries, he agreed that those who desired to help the nation should share the government's responsibilities, but the offer must be genuine. "The German people can be rescued," he added, "if they do not despair and if they continue to work honestly and prudently by peaceful methods."

**MOORS DRIVEN FROM MOUNTAIN SUMMIT**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MADRID, Spain (Monday).—Spanish troops have occupied the summit of Mt. Gurugu, which dominates the Melilla region. The people of Melilla are enthusiastic over the victory.

For some time past the Spanish forces encamped in the streets of Melilla have had a very uncomfortable time owing to the Moors keeping up a desultory bombardment of the town from the Gurugu Massif.

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## PORTUGUESE SCAN POLITICAL HORIZON

Best-Informed Opinion Already  
Has It That Present Ministry  
Under Anthony Granjo Will  
Not Long Hold Power

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal.—The best informed and most intelligent authorities convey the assurance that within a brief period after the existing, and only recently appointed, Cabinet of Anthony Granjo must fall or there must be a strong revolutionary movement, or, of course, both. What it is observed that the same thing has been said before, and that Portugal will go without apparently any very drastic upheaval, it is answered that in essence, as a matter of fact, the present government, and as it is perfectly well known to the world outside, the country is not in a position to carry on, nor has been for some time; and that in any other country, where the politicians had not become so callous on the one hand and so indifferent to the interests of the nation on the other, they would have abandoned the situation.

But the Portuguese politicians, in the hands of the big professors and improper interests, practice a policy of intensification of their own machinations, which they must inevitably do in order to keep their system going, hoping in this way to gain time, and that in the end something will come to their assistance, though they guess not where from or in what form. It is urged, consequently, that Portugal is consuming larger and larger quantities of financial and objectionable political doctrines all the time, and the fact that she survives each crisis does not by any means mitigate the dangers of the next one, for each must necessarily be more severe. The new Granjo Government is already meditating resignation, and has the strongest of the many parties to wit, the Democrats, against it; and it is not believed that it can last for more than a very brief period, though some optimists give it until December.

### Queiroz Cabinet's Fall

It is curious and interesting to note that one of the first ostensible causes of discontent with the new ministry and the desire to have something else instead of it has been a certain and generally expressed wonderment as to why the Barros Queiroz Government that went before it had resigned, though at the time the people who are now most troubled with these questions were asking why the said Queiroz Cabinet did not resign, declaring it to be well-meaning but obviously quite impotent and at the mercy of the political situation. The new ministry is equally at their mercy, and has not the advantages of even such a thin character for disinterestedness as the other, Antonio Granjo, who, even if to a point he means well, being more the old political gamester than Barros Queiroz.

In any case, the professions and protestations of this new Cabinet are likened to the declarations of good intention by a criminal in the dock for the hundredth time. The full statistics have not been officially compiled, and it would be an arduous work, but it is remarked that the number of cabinets that the Republic has enjoyed during its 11 years of existence must be approaching the century now. Almost certainly the world's record for swift and frequent changes of ministry is held now by this unfortunate Lusitania. She can see no escape from her dilemma, none, that is, short of either revolution or foreign intervention, which latter in its turn would obviously mean some drastic change in the form of government or again, both.

### Comparing Republic with Monarchy

An eminent publicist and candid and sincere critic of Portuguese affairs, Alfredo Pimenta, writes a strong article in the "Correio da Manhã" in which he says: "The country is comparing the state of things that existed in the time of the monarchy, from every point of view, with what has been the case with the Republic in its 11 years, and it deduces that the monarchy, with all its defects, and even with all the crimes that were calamitously attributed to it, was heaven and paradise before the spectacle that the Republic presents."

The question is being so insistently asked as to why the Queiroz Government resigned, and what the reason of the crisis was, that there appears a little danger that the Republic may become martyred, when in reality it simply fell through its own weakness and the force of circumstances, meaning the political system of parties, groups and sections, and the machinations and entanglements with which they were all constantly and enthusiastically engaged. Every body was asking all the time why it did not fall sooner. What is needed, by common consent of those who sincerely lament the existing state of things, is a little patriotism, which is a thing not possessed in any fair measure by any Portuguese politician in every dozen. Some of those who are disinterested and shocked are producing as evidence of the appalling state of confusion into which the political and party system of the country has fallen, the number of leaders of parties, groups and sections that the President of the Republic was obliged to consult when attempts were being made to form the ministry to succeed that of Barros Queiroz.

President Almeida, who must have a peculiar mentality if he is happy in his presidency or glad that he assumed the office, was called upon to consult the president of the Senate, the president of the Chamber, the Liberal leader in the Chamber, the Democratic leader in the Senate, the Democratic

leader in the Chamber, the Reconstituent leader in the Senate, the Reconstituent leader in the Chamber, the leader of the Populars, the leader of the Monarchists, the leader of the Democrats, the leader of the Independents. As a matter of fact, the president consulted some others whom he considered it desirable to confer with, but those who have been indicated had to be taken into long and serious conference, to be treated as possible premiers, to be placed, and an effort had to be made to accomplish in some measure the apparently impossible task of establishing a ministry that would be to some extent agreeable to all these various sections, most of which are in keen hostility to each other.

Such a task being practically impossible, and despair seizing those who attempted it, there is confession of failure and collapse in the weak appointment of a former Premier, and a government of the like which had been tried several times before. It produced the usual flamboyant program and statement of intention, which had not the slightest chance of ever coming into practice.

### Cabinet Preparing Departure

Party machinations then beginning, there are subtle conspiracies against the new Cabinet: it realizes that it is under suspicion. At the same time the public begins to anticipate its fall. The Cabinet itself is preparing its own departure, specially with a view, so far as possible, to insure the selection of its successor, a proceeding which is regularly adopted in these days. This now is precisely the position of the Granjo Ministry.

It might be mentioned in passing that Abolin Ingles has been appointed to the Ministry of Agriculture, whereas it was originally announced that Fernandes Costa would take both Commerce and Agriculture. Neither of these personages is apparently deeply concerned with the extreme responsibilities of his office. Even to make a beginning with the rehabilitation of Portuguese commerce would need the whole effort of a complete Portuguese Government of a better character than those who represent the country in these days for more than a year, with all the expert assistance it could gather.

As to Portuguese agriculture, it is in a shocking state of neglect, when all the world agrees that through this agency, and perhaps through this alone, can Portugal set herself right again. The fact, then, that in the arrangement of the new government the Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture were jointly awarded to one man, who did not profess to know anything about either, needs no comment. The holders of such ministries may be somewhat justified in merely dillydallying with these offices now, since they know they will not be in possession of them long and all effort would be wasted.

### Spanish Newspaper Popular

Some of the press comments in the circumstances are interesting. No Portuguese Government in these times has ever any enthusiastic supporter in the press. Even ministers' own organs seem doubtful about them at times; editors have played the propaganda game until now they cannot hide their sentiments. Reading the Lisbon sheets in these days is a doleful and not inspiring business, and it is not surprising that the two or three shops in the Rocio or near it, where the Spanish daily newspapers come every day, doing a big business and find it increasing. Very everybody who can read a little Spanish and who likes a good newspaper apparently favors the Madrid journals, which have quite large circulations here.

The "Jornal do Comercio" of Lisbon remarks: "We have a new government now; let us see how long it will last," and then proceeds to show that they will not wait long for its termination. The "Democracia" declares that the real reason why the Queiroz Government fell was because it was terrified at the idea of its own project. The "Diario de Lisboa" laments that in moments like these so difficult for Portugal, the leaders of the people should have delivered themselves to the lowest political intrigues.

These are random comments gleaned from a variety of newspapers, and more like them may be discovered in most other journals. Some of the people are, saying the same thing, but a large proportion have ceased to take any real interest in political affairs, feeling that nothing will set the existing system of Portuguese politics straight, and that, in one form or another, an upheaval is necessary and will come in due course despite themselves or anything.

### W. C. T. U. URGED TO KEEP ON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union must keep on agitating, educating and organizing until public sentiment is aroused to aid in every way possible in the enforcement of the existing laws against traffic in intoxicants," said Mrs. Jennette MacGregor Mann of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. in an address to the local organization. It is an error to suppose other than that the work has just begun, she said. She has just completed a tour of the New England states urging that Christian women awake to a realization of their responsibilities.

### PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—At a hearing before the senate committee for the promotion of employment, the Massachusetts commissioner of labor and industries said that there were about 300,000 persons out of employment at the present time or approximately twice as many as in normal times. Gov. Channing Cox, who opened the hearing, said he believed the situation had greatly improved in the past two months. It was pointed out that metal workers were hardest hit by present conditions.

## A BOROUGH COUNCIL THAT IS DEFIANT

Refusal of Poplar Council to  
Provide Its Share of the  
London County Rates Produces  
Extraordinary Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—An extraordinary situation has been created by the refusal of Poplar borough council to provide its share of the London county rates. The council has duly levied the local rates, but has refused to take any steps to collect £135,775 demanded by the London County Council. In consequence the High Court issued a mandamus against the council, ordering it to provide its share of the rates, including the mayor and deputy mayor, calling upon them to raise the rates in question. As they refused to obey this order, writs of attachment for contempt of court have been issued against 30 councillors, six of whom are women.

The policy pursued by Poplar borough council is of the nature of a reprisal for the government's refusal to refund to the council payments made to the unemployed, which left it with a deficit of £20,000. But this incident is the occasion, rather than the cause of the present dispute. Larger issues are involved.

### Labor's Majority

After long and zealous propaganda, Labor and Socialist organizations have gained a majority of representatives on a large proportion of the metropolitan borough councils. Last year George Lansbury, editor of The Daily Herald, was Mayor of Poplar, and quite three-fourths of the councillors are his supporters. The problem of unemployment having become acute in Poplar, the council acceded to the demand for "full work or full maintenance." Poplar's present rates, 27s. in the pound, are the highest in the London area, and the sums demanded by the London County Council and other superior authorities would bring them up to the unprecedented figure of £118s. 8d.

Back of the present agitation is the movement for the equalization of rates over the whole London area. Under the existing system the rates are high in the poor districts and low in the rich districts, so that the heavier burden falls on those least able to bear it. For instance, in Poplar a penny rate yields only one-eighth of what it produces in Westminster. It is claimed that a flat rate of 8s. 3d. would suffice for the whole of London. The inequality is, of course, increased when the localities in which there is most unemployment have themselves to maintain those who are out of work. It is urged that unemployment is a national responsibility and should be nationally dealt with.

### Quite Cheerful

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor found George Lansbury calmly awaiting arrest, quite cheerful, and preparing (like W. T. Stead) to edit his paper in jail. He says it may suit the government to cast the councilors in prison, but that if they do that they will only be sowing dragons' teeth. "When the prison doors clang behind us, their closing will resound throughout England, bringing a note of good cheer to the unemployed and the poor generally; for in prison by our very silence we shall be destroying the system which dooms the workers to poverty."

"When society refuses, as our society has done, to find men decent employment, then it is the business of those of us who have any power at all to see to it that these victims of a wretched system are granted maintenance. We intend to keep up our demand for full work or full maintenance in our own homes. Until the government is ready to grant this, we must make our local boards of guardians undertake the business, and when the burden becomes too great, as it has done in thousands of places, we must follow Poplar's example."

### Raising the Issue

"Either the poor have to be neglected and starved, or the county council and other central authorities must get the money they need elsewhere than from the Poplar rate-payers. What Poplar's councilors will not do is to stand idly by and see the unemployed and others starve, without relieving them outside workhouses and other horrible institutions. In raising the issue, as Poplar has done, it is forcing the question of national responsibility for national burdens. It is fighting on behalf of every workless man and woman in the land."

Mr. Lansbury declares that there will be no compromise. He and his 29 colleagues, who include his son and daughter, are prepared to go to prison, and to remain there indefinitely. Of course, imprisoning the refractory councilors will not produce the money required nor raise the rate. No one but the borough council has the power to make the levy. Writs have not been issued against 19 councilors, who are not directly responsible for the present impasse, and as 17 suffice for a quorum it may be that the higher authorities hope that they may agree to levy the rates; but as a majority of these are also Labor members, it is doubtful whether a way out of the difficulty will be found along this line. Mr. Lansbury advises the people of Poplar, if the councilors are imprisoned, to refuse to pay any rent or imperial taxes.

Many people sympathize with Mr. Lansbury's aims who do not approve of his methods. He claims that sometimes the best way to get a bad law altered is to break it. "Poplar," he says, "is not asking for universal lawlessness. It is only urging that the boroughs of London afflicted with an

overwhelming mass of human suffering and misery shall refuse to add to this by loading upon the shoulders of the poor financial burdens they are unable to carry. The Prime Minister and his colleagues were warned long ago by the Labor mayors of London that the problem of unemployment would become too heavy to be borne locally. All over the country boards of guardians and local councils are being swamped with applications for assistance."

## RADICALISM AND AUSTRALIAN LABOR

Rank and File of Union Members  
Flout Doctrines of the "Industrial Workers of the World"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The activities of the Industrial Workers of the World in the sugar fields of Queensland have proved so harassing to the state Labor Government that E. G. Theodore, the Premier, has called upon the trades unions and the supporters of his government to assist him in riding the country of this "unholy organization."

This strongly worded denunciation by a Labor Premier has been heard with gratification by men of all classes in Australia. Whether Mr. Theodore will find the response to his mobilization call what he expects is another question. The One Big Union has long been permeated with I. W. W. ideals, and recently the union apparently gained the upper hand in the Australian Trades Union Conference in Melbourne, showing recently the control which the extremists have obtained on a large part of the Labor movement. It is possible that Queensland's Labor Premier may eventually find himself repudiated by the revolutionaries, but supported by conservative Labor men throughout Australia.

It will be remembered that in 1916 the federal Parliament passed the Unlawful Associations Act, a drastic measure aimed directly at the I. W. W. movement. This law was to remain in operation until six months after the termination of the war, and it is questionable whether it is still valid. In any case it would be a mistake for Mr. Theodore to take cognizance of an act which had been condemned by Labor.

### A Critical Situation

"During the last couple of years the I. W. W. have been causing a great deal of trouble in the Innisfail district," says the state Premier in his appeal to the unions. "Their activities have created strikes and disturbances at Bahinda, South Johnstone, and Mourilyan, and led to interruption of crushing at the South Johnstone sugar mills a couple of weeks ago. The situation has become so critical that I deem it necessary to state plainly the attitude of the government and the Labor movement on I. W. W. propaganda."

The I. W. W. as they exist in Queensland today are simply a band of destroyers. They are not inspired by any ideal. They have no policy for the improvement of society. Their policy is direct action and violence. It is a policy imported from other countries. It is a policy of despair and vengeance, totally uncalculated for Australia, utterly at variance with the spirit and hopes of the Labor movement, and antagonistic to our platform and objectives. The I. W. W. have attracted to their organization the rabid and extreme, and in some cases the criminal elements of society. It is these who are carrying on a fatal propaganda of sabotage and violence in North Queensland today.

"Members of the I. W. W. are avowed opponents of the Labor Party. They denounce political action, are hostile to industrial arbitration, and every other legislative reform. The policy and methods of the I. W. W. differ from those of the Labor movement as chalk does from cheese. Yet these men have wormed their way into some of the Labor unions affiliated with the Labor Party, and carry on their poisonous propaganda within. In carrying on this white ant policy, it is the avowed intention of the I. W. W. to discredit and destroy industrial unions and the Labor movement. One of the I. W. W. leaders from the south visited North Queensland a few months ago on an organizing tour. On his return he boasted that he had started in the north a confederation which would cause the Labor movement much trouble to extinguish. Recent happenings at Innisfail are the direct result of the threatened outbreak."

### Need of Counter-Action

Having summed up the position, Mr. Theodore declared: "The time has come for the Labor movement and the affiliated unions to take a hand, if the Labor movement is to survive. The unions, the Australian Labor Party, and the government must cooperate to rid the country of this ruinous organization. The task is a simple one. The adherents of the Labor movement outnumber the Industrial Workers of the World by 20 to 1."

"As leader of the Labor Party, I call upon all members of the Australia's Workers Union, Waterside Workers Union, and all other affiliated unions to uphold the policy of industrial arbitration and political action, and to deal ruthlessly with all who attempt to flout the policy or overthrow the authority of their unions. Those who advocate I. W. W. methods should be summarily expelled from the unions and prevented from disrupting the industrial life of the community. The unions are strong enough to deal with any attempt at intimidation or terrorism on the part of the I. W. W. men. This strength should be employed drastically, wherever it is necessary, to prevent the I. W. W. from getting the upper hand in any industry."

## A BRITISH SERVICE SUBJECT OF ATTACK

Criticism Levelled at Civil Service  
Is Partly Actuated by a Genuine  
Desire to Effect Drastic  
Economies in Departments

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The present attack which is being made on the Imperial Civil Service, is actuated, to a certain extent, by a genuine desire to effect drastic economies; but that is not the only reason why the most efficient public service in the world should be chosen as a subject for the searching, and sometimes not always quite fair, criticism which has been leveled so indiscriminately at it recently. The main reason and driving force against the civil service is political, and it is unfortunate that so important a matter as the pay and conditions of employment in the state service cannot be viewed dispassionately and reformed by the cold logic of facts undisturbed by party feeling. To make the service a pawn in the party game is a mistake, and has caused a feeling of resentment and uneasiness among civil servants which must inevitably react on their keenness and efficiency.

In regard to the standard of work done by civil servants, and their educational attainments, together with the rates of remuneration, therefore, as compared with those of the universities, an Oxford provost had some pertinent views to express. He said that with few exceptions civil servants of the highest class are men who, in intellectual attainments, by virtue of which as tested in examination they were appointed, fell considerably short of the standard of a tutorial Fellowship at Oxford.

### Oxford Stipends

The emoluments of a tutorial Fellow may be taken to have been on an average £400, rising to about £500 at most. Many of these stipends have recently been raised, in view of present conditions, by £100; few by more. The stipend of the best paid professor was, and still is, £300. There are no teaching posts in the universities to which higher salaries are attached, apart from two or three business posts connected with it; and there are no university or college officers receiving higher stipends, with the exception of some heads of colleges; and as these have large official residences, now extremely expensive to keep up, most of them are probably no better off than the tutors.

The provost admits that the "business men," presumably holding administrative posts in connection with the universities, are paid salaries at rates higher than £300 per annum. The posts held by these men are comparable with the higher appointments in the civil service, so that the university authorities themselves admit that administrative personnel should be more highly paid than the teaching staff. This being so, the civil service can hardly be blamed for adopting the view of so august an authority as Oxford University in regard to the rate of emoluments to be attached to professional and administrative posts respectively.

### A Pessimistic View

The provost took a pessimistic, and perhaps somewhat exaggerated, view of the results of the present rate of remuneration to the civil service, for he added: "All this extravagance in the remuneration of privileged classes of workers has contributed, both directly and indirectly, to raise the cost of living; to prevent it falling as rapidly, or as far as it has fallen after other similar rises; to hinder the recovery of trade, and to increase unemployment."

In connection with this subject it has also been laid down as an axiom that "the country is willing that government officials and clerks should receive worthy remuneration, calculated not only upon the basis that they are all potential heads of business houses, but with due regard to the dignity, the certainty, and the regularity of their employment."

### Civil Service Answer

The answer of the civil service to this doctrine is that they cannot quarrel with such doctrine, but that it is legitimate to observe that, as compared with the average salaries of general managers of banks, £2,700; of railway companies, £5,700, and of similar companies, £8,000, mentioned by the

Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons recently, the salaries of permanent heads of government departments is only £3,000 as from September 1, 1921, when the bonus of £500 was withdrawn. The difference, a spokesman for the "service" contends, would seem to cover, though as regards certainty and regularity, there would seem to be little to choose between the civil service as compared with employment in the world of banking, railways or insurance. In connection with the large civil service estimates, increases of staff and increases of individual salaries require to be considered separately, and confusion only results from taking them together. Increases in staff are the result mainly of policy, and this is a legitimate object of criticism by Parliament.

The civil service champion added: "The moral is that the civil service should not be treated as a pawn in the party game." The service has complete confidence in the justice of Parliament, and it regrets that, through no fault of the service, Parliament has not been kept fully informed of decisions taken from time to time by the government. It would be admitted that in the civil service, as elsewhere, unique changes in the cost of living, such as occurred during the war and after, entailed a revision of salaries. If a select committee of Parliament had considered the question, much misconception would have been avoided.

### Question for Whitley Council

"As it was, the grants made by the government in the case of the senior staff, were offered on a less generous scale than increases in private employment. Now the civil service, which has received least, is to lose in the highest proportion. Would it not be well that the whole question be dealt with in the National Whitley Council for the civil service? Some action on these lines is required to remove the feeling that the service has not received the consideration to which it is entitled."

An interesting development in regard to the representation of the civil service in Parliament took place recently, when the Prime Minister received a deputation of Labor Members of Parliament and officials of the Post Office Employees Union, in regard to permission being given to civil servants to take active parts in elections and to sit in Parliament. Mr. Lloyd George, while promising to consider the matter, uttered a note of warning. He said that it was quite possible that before long the Labor Party might be in power, and that the civil service would be well advised to preserve their present political aloofness, and so avoid being tied to the chariot of any party.

## PROGRESS OF SPELTER WORKS IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—The Electrolytic Zinc Company is progressing rapidly toward the completion of the first big commercial unit and before the end of this year will be in production, utilizing at least 15,000 horsepower of electric current supplied from the state hydroelectric works. The cell room is practically completed for the utilization of the full 30,000 horse power covered by the contract with the Tasmanian Government.

The industry during the past four years has been developed through various difficult and experimental stages, and it is officially stated that while the company has well within its reach still further metallurgical and engineering improvements, it can be safely said that the staff has developed the treatment of Australian and Tasmanian zinc, lead, silver and sulphur ores to a completely successful economic stage.

Work is still proceeding at considerable expense upon the testing of the best methods by which the large deposits of complex ores available on the west coast of Tasmania may be treated. Results to date are most promising, and assure definite success. When the spelter works have been completely proved and established, a number of other industries, it is officially stated, will follow in a steady stream, utilizing hydroelectric power and providing regular and profitable employment for the benefit of Tasmania and the Commonwealth.

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## PROPOSED IMPERIAL BOARD OF SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The report of the Imperial Shipping Committee on the functions and constitution of a permanent imperial body was issued recently as a White Paper. The committee was appointed in June, 1920, by Mr. Lloyd George with Sir H. J. Mackinder, M. P., as chairman, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the 1918 Imperial War Conference.

The establishment of a permanent imperial shipping board in place of the existing and temporary one is proposed on the following lines:

1. The general work of the proposed board will have much the same characteristics and be of the same size as the present committee.
2. A paid chairman should be appointed for five years and be eligible for reappointment.
3. The personnel to be six representatives for the whole of the Empire, three for their experience in shipping and three more for experience in commerce for a period of three years.
4. The choice of the chairman and representatives must rest with some imperial authority, and the best way of appointing the new board would be its incorporation by royal charter.
5. The main functions of the body are suggested as follows:

(a) To perform such duties as may be entrusted to them under laws in regard to inter-imperial shipping applicable to the whole or to important parts of the Empire.

(b) To inquire into complaints in regard to ocean freights and conditions in inter-imperial trade or questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the Empire governments.

(c) To exercise conciliation between the interests concerned in inter-imperial shipping.

(d) To promote coordination in regard to harbors and other facilities necessary for inter-imperial shipping.

## LORD LONDONDERRY'S SPEECH IN DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Lord Londonderry's speech in the Senate at the recent reassembling of the Six County Parliament was perhaps most interesting to southerners. While Sir James Craig said very truly that "Ulster had nothing to do with the 'truce,'" Lord Londonderry emphasized that the Unionists of the North want peace "and must have peace." He hoped that the negotiations now proceeding would result in peace throughout the whole of Ireland and that Irish energies would be concentrated on perfecting systems of education, industry and agriculture. "We want," he said, "to end suspicion; we want to see an end of intimidation; and our part in bringing about this state of affairs is best indicated by our encouraging and displaying a spirit of peace and tolerance in our midst."

Indorsing these sentiments, Col. Sharman Crawford said they should show their fellow countrymen in the South that they were not hostile. So far as he knew, only a small percentage of the South bore any sentiments of hostility to the North. He urged extremists in his party not to say a single word nor interfere with the present negotiations between the government and the southern Irish. "Instead they should show that they were ready and willing to open the arms of friendship for them and to have done with the past, showing that their activities were not altogether directed toward the prosperity of Ulster, but to that of all their fellow countrymen, and that it was their desire to live in peace, love and harmony with the people of the rest of Ireland." Peace is assured, he concluded, if the Irishmen in the North will but follow such advice.

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## WHY ALLIES RAISED BORDER SANCTIONS

Germans Had Lived Up to Letter of Obligations, Even Though Interpretation of Treaty Lacked Breadth

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—The difficulties which France made over the raising of the economic sanctions which were imposed upon Germany in March last require some explanation. The whole incident is an illuminating example of how the original object of penalties can be changed. Without expressing any opinion about the merits of the matter which was in dispute, it is necessary to look back to the days of March to see what was the reason for the setting up of a customs cordon between occupied and unoccupied Germany, and then to ascertain the reason why the cordon was not broken down as promised.

On March 7 the Supreme Council, which met at London, found itself faced with a formal refusal on the part of Germany to subscribe to the conditions of payment of the indemnity as fixed by the Allies. Now, strictly speaking, Germany was not obliged to accept the particular conditions of payment nor the amount fixed by the Allies at that date. According to the treaty it was first the business of the Reparations Commission to ascertain the proper amount, and the Reparations Commission was allowed until May 1 to complete its task. When that task was completed Germany was bound to accept the conclusions. But the Allies, having prematurely stated a figure over the heads of the Reparations Commission—a figure which was naturally arbitrary since the calculations had not been finished, were quite understandably annoyed by the refusal of Germany.

Everybody was perfectly aware that the sanctions were imposed on account of this German refusal, and certainly Germany appears to have been unwise in giving this exhibition of recalcitrancy; but as legally no punishment could be inflicted on this ground, it was decided that ostensibly the sanctions should be applied for various breaches of the treaty which Germany had undoubtedly committed. For example, she had not tried her war criminals, she had not paid money already due, she had not completed her disarmament. It was then for these reasons that technically the sanctions were determined upon, though in reality they were on account of the German refusal of the allied scheme; and everybody who has written on this subject since that time has assumed that the true reason was non-acceptance of the London plan.

### Not All Sanctions Effective

The sanctions were of two sorts. Dusseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort, important towns controlling the Rhine river traffic, were occupied by allied troops. This occupation, though humiliating to Germany and costly to the Allies, may be regarded as of relatively small importance. A little more or a little less land occupied by allied soldiers, provided there are no practical consequences, no interference with administration, no economic results, does not really matter much. But in addition a customs cordon was drawn between the occupied and unoccupied territory, and duties had to be paid on all goods passing the line.

Some of the economic sanctions were never put into effect, but undoubtedly the customs cordon proved to be particularly inconvenient, not only to Germany but to the Allies. It affected the administration, it embarrassed industry. Sometimes the line was drawn between places which manufactured goods and places from which they obtain material. Sometimes goods had to traverse the line more than once to be completed. Nobody was satisfied with it, and everybody seemed willing to abandon this particular penalty at the earliest possible moment.

When Dr. Simons went from power and was replaced by Dr. Wirth, Germany became more amenable. In May, the Commission of Reparations having finished its work, the Allies met again and drew up a new scheme of payment. This time it was accepted by Germany. Moreover, Germany paid in accordance with the scheme; she began to try her war criminals; her disarmament was carried out with substantial satisfaction. It is possible, of course, to criticize the verdicts in the Leipzig trials; it is possible to criticize Germany on other grounds. But she was certainly showing a certain amount of good faith. There seemed to be no reason, the sanctions having done their work, for the maintenance of a measure which was taken for a specific purpose. That specific purpose had, it was acknowledged, been fulfilled.

### British Favored Leniency

It was, however, not until August 13 that the question of raising the sanctions was brought before the Paris conference then being held. The British were unreservedly in favor of raising the sanctions as a matter of good faith and in order to encourage the new German Government in the good way into which it had entered. But the French were not so willing to abandon the sanctions. France, speaking through Mr. Loucheur, declared that she was ready to examine the question in a spirit of justice. Germany had undoubtedly accomplished her engagements. It was essential to show that France appreciated the efforts of the Wirth Ministry. In effect, then, he pronounced for the abandonment of the economic sanctions. The Supreme Council decided not to press for the abandonment of the military

## BAD HOMBURG AND WEIMAR TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

Stricken on by that god, curiosity, more urgent on a fine afternoon, I boarded the street car opposite Frankfurt Theater for Bad Homburg, where kings used to go for their holidays. I wanted to see how a German spa looks, now that out of all the land of Germany the kings have departed.

It was nearly an hour's run, first through much traffic, then past lofty blocks of rose-pink mansions of sandstone, and then between rolling, hedgeless, busy fields. Sometimes the

### Proposal Lacked German Consent

It was not anticipated that Germany would protest. But when the day fixed for the raising of the sanctions—September 15—was reached, it was found that an unforeseen situation had arisen. Germany urged that the proposed group was given more powers, extensive and intensive, than had been intended, and that it was of such a character as to be more obnoxious than the customs cordon itself. Whether this contention is true or not, whether the commission of control is worse than the original economic sanctions, need not be examined. It is sufficient to note the broad fact that Germany did not consent to the condition proposed at Paris.

Thereupon France resolved to continue the sanctions. While certain dispatches from London seemed to indicate that the British authorities considered this decision to be unfair, the French authorities declared that there was no disagreement between Paris and London. The text of the Paris proposal of August 13 was clear and showed that unless Germany agreed to such control the sanctions were not to be raised.

A deadlock was for the moment reached. Germany persisted in believing that far from the sanctions being raised, they were being reinforced by the establishment of an allied commission. The German press expressed itself violently against all allied control of German commercial activities. France saw in this the resolve of Germany not to renounce the systematic boycott of French goods, and decided to maintain the economic sanctions until such time as Germany surrendered. The French customs officers rest, then, on the Rhine, as the French soldiers rest at Dusseldorf.

This was the unfortunate situation. By reference to August 13 and its plain provisions, France is undoubtedly right. But by reference to March 7, when the sanctions were decided upon in consequence of certain breaches of the treaty and Germany's refusal to accept the allied scheme of payment, the case of the Allies becomes more doubtful. For the specific purpose of the sanctions has been entirely changed.

## SYDNEY DETERMINING VALUE OF PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—What is the value of prohibition as a business proposition? That is the question which the Business Men's Efficiency League of Sydney intends to answer by means of an impartial inquiry extending over 13 months.

The league has sent a list of 15 questions to 250 business men in America and Canada, including the presidents of the chambers of commerce. Among the questions are the following: Has prohibition decreased the number of bad debts in business; has it led to increased efficiency among employees and to more harmonious relations between employer and employee; has the business man been able to attribute to prohibition any marked improvement in his own business; and if so on what lines; has it increased unemployment; has it closed up "evil rendezvous"; has it made manifest a quickened interest in good municipal government; has it decreased the demand for the extension of credit and thus lessened the strain on capital? Each merchant or business man is asked whether he considers prohibition a welcome innovation for the business community or whether, purely from the business point of view, he would welcome a return to the old order of things.

The work of the league will probably involve the expenditure of at least £1300 for the first year, and £500 of this has already been received in cash and promises. Frederick C. Middleton, the secretary, says that the members of the league have their own individual opinions as to the value of prohibition to business, but as an organization they are out to collect data so that in about 13 months they may give an intelligent opinion on the merits of the proposition. Representative business and professional men are supporting the league.

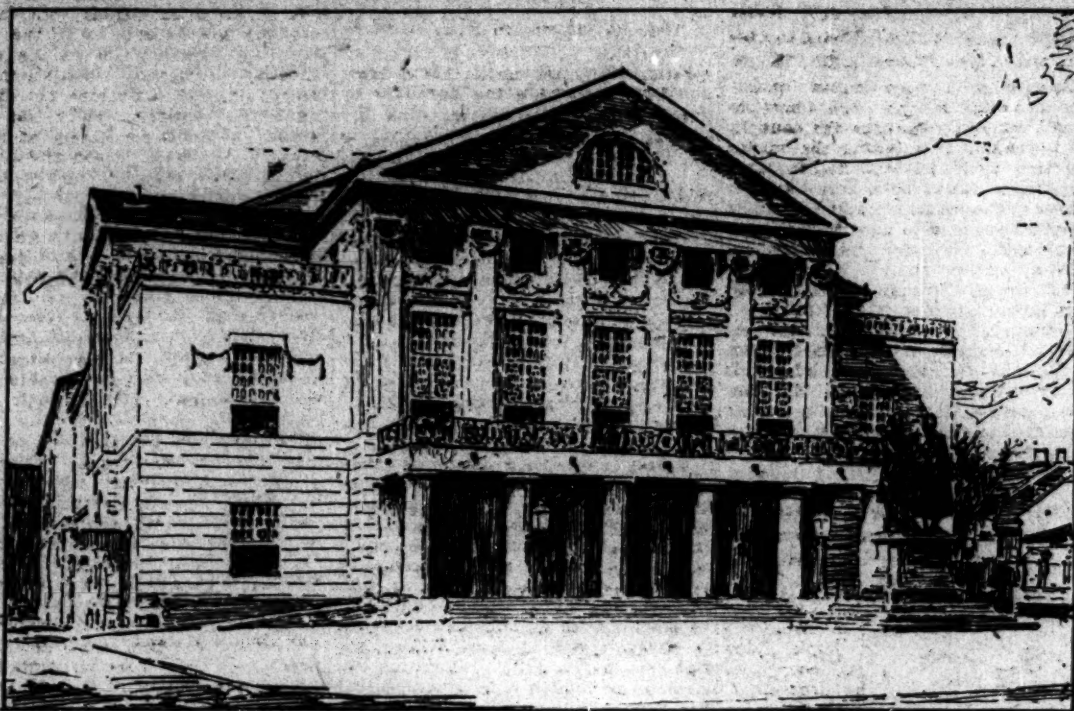
## BAD HOMBURG AND WEIMAR TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

Stricken on by that god, curiosity, more urgent on a fine afternoon, I boarded the street car opposite Frankfurt Theater for Bad Homburg, where kings used to go for their holidays. I wanted to see how a German spa looks, now that out of all the land of Germany the kings have departed.

It was nearly an hour's run, first through much traffic, then past lofty blocks of rose-pink mansions of sandstone, and then between rolling, hedgeless, busy fields. Sometimes the

around are themselves well fed, well clad, well shod. As down in the south, goods are dragged slowly along in toy carts by sturdy dogs or else carried on the peasant's back in a deep, square, white wicker basket; babies are lapped against the shoulder in the folds of a two-caped shawl, made, mostly, of pink print. Then in the shops—typical Thuringian goods are on sale in the Weimar shops, where I saw much peasant lace, not unlike Irish crochet, large stocks of hand-painted pottery, with simple traditional patterns laid in black and blue on a highly glazed cream color ground, and plenty of plain deal furniture, painted in the sky-blue and patterned with the scrolls of ivy-green and the wreaths of holly-red without



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Topical Press Agency, London.  
The Royal Theater in Weimar

slowman's team was of oxen, sometimes of horses, and sometimes an ox and a horse were unequally yoked. Very busy the countryside was. No body looked to see the line of cars rattle by. We halted at four or five little villages, yellow-plastered, black-timbered, ringed round with pink apple trees. Then behind the fields rose, far off on the horizon, the dark green spurs of the Taunus Heights.

Now, Bad Homburg von der Höhe is the spot's full name, and presently we went clanking up its chief street to the market place. I say "its chief street." But off this shabby Louisa Street there only straggle poor by ways where a smudgy ticket is stuck up in most of the dirty little windows to give notice, "Washing," or else, "Mangling Done Here." Never have I set foot in a place with more washerwomen to the square mile, and I suppose they were all in good work once when Homburg had, to its 15,000 inhabitants, 14,000 visitors.

But now even Louisa Street is shabby. I turned out of it toward the Emperor Frederick's walk and so passed the two or three big hotels, which had not only known better, but the best of days. They looked as melancholy as a bandstand on a pier in winter time; the lofty houses along the Emperor Frederick's walk lay desolate in the heat, their once gay sun blinds furled, their balconies flowerless, their gardens unweeded; and in my long stroll through the park, over many lawns, under many lindes and chestnuts, past many waterless fountains, only twice did I have company, once when a flock of chaffinches came near, and once again when the path dipped toward a pond where a 10-foot spring, bubbling happily in the middle, suddenly felt a breath of wind and sprayed my cheek.

So the glory of Homburg had departed with the kings. A day or two later I left Frankfurt for Weimar, traveling across country through fields, Gotha and Erfurt, of the twin green Minster towers. The number of field workers now was astonishing; when I remembered the emptiness of these German fields two years ago; and near village commons or at the edge of the pine forests goose girls and swineherds were watching their plump charges feed. The villages hereabouts are more than half timbered; timbers shore up the white plaster from eaves to earth, and they are of all colors and bright colors, such as sunflower-yellow, sky-blue and sea-green. And though the landscape at large is not to be imagined of such song-making beauty as southern Thuringia, where half the world's fairy tales come from, yet this northern Thuringia needs a richly-seeded palette when she sits for her portrait.

Weimar, court of the Landgraves of Thuringia before the coming of the grand ducal line of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, is truly Thuringian in color. Along the cobbled streets chatter groups of little blue-eyed girls, with long flaxen plaits, short chins frocks, and tiny green silk aprons, of a green brighter than any emerald. Bonnie little things they look, too. But then food is plentiful in Weimar—white bread, butter, sugar, poultry, eggs; and the peasants who bring in the bulk of it from the lovely countryside

which a Thuringian peasant's house in the pine forests would not be home. The chief shopkeepers, who were "appointed to supply the Grand Ducal Saxe-Weimar Court," still flaunt this proud sign on their shop fronts, still call themselves "Court-Baker," and so forth. Except the court glazier. Passing his tiny window in a side street I saw that he had blocked out "Court," though imperfectly.

The end of the eighteenth century was Weimar's heyday, when she housed no less than four poets within her walls, Goethe, Schiller, Herder and Wieland, with Goethe and Schiller for chief, standing together in her regard, as they still do outside the National Theater, one laurel wreath held between them. Their dwelling-houses are on show, Schiller's a modest, flat-faced, middle-class house of three stories, Goethe's as flat-faced, but much larger, marbled, tessellated, gilded, for did not its master breakfast in the neighboring park on summer mornings with a grand duke? And across the park his summer cottage lies, simple to the point of sentiment. Goethe's countrymen have given Shakespeare a statue in this park of theirs, which is as leafy as his Warwickshire. Carelessly swinging one trim leg, he sits on a mossy bank not far above the rippling Ilm, twin with his Avon; as carelessly he holds in one neat-wristed hand an English rose.

The grand dukes have gone. They went with the Revolution two years and a half ago. Once, in the dark days of 1919, the National Theater housed the National Assembly; but for the most part, Weimar, aloof from politics, goes unharriedly about the business of getting her daily bread. And her poets help her, even though the Goethe, Schiller, Herder, and Wieland rooms in the Grand Duchess Anna Amalia's castle must lie unvisited till some court chamberlain comes back.

### PLAN TO COLONIZE CALIFORNIA TRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

SAN DIEGO, California.—Important development plans are now under way in regard to a 6000-acre tract of land owned by the Santa Fe Railroad just below Lake Hodges, as a result of the arrival here recently of C. S. Seagraves, colonization agent for the company.

Much of the 6000 acres was originally devoted to the raising of eucalyptus trees to be used as railroad ties, but the project proved impractical and was abandoned. Most of the land has been cleared and is now being divided into farming tracts and put under irrigation. The company's purpose is to induce colonization on the land.

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## IMPRESSIONS OF MOSCOW STREETS

While Former Culture Has Gone There Are Attempts at Reconstruction Which Are Last Symbols of Nation's Purpose

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PETROGRAD, Russia.—While it is gradually becoming known to the outside world that the conditions pre-

who belonged to the former lower middle class probably then prosperous, or the wife of an imperial high official whose sons have perished in the political storms.

## IRISH URGED TO TAKE THE PREMIER'S OFFER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Writing on behalf of his countrymen "outside Ireland," an Irishman, J. H. Longford, living at Torquay, England, voices the sentiments of the majority of English people and of the moderates in Ireland. Giving Sinn Féin full credit for having brought Ireland nearer to national freedom than all the constitutional agitators from O'Connell to Redmond, he quotes from the now famous letter from General Smuts to Mr. de Valera, which speaks of all dominion states, with all its inclusions, in which the British Government "will have no further basis of interference in Ireland's affairs," he expresses the earnest and anxious desire of "outer Irishmen" that this offer should be accepted "with all the cordiality that the memory of the past two years of sorrow and suffering permits, in the best interests of the peace of the world, of the Empire, above all of Ireland itself."

Mr. Lloyd George's reservations could be left for settlement in a conference, or to arbitration of the imperial council, whose province it would be to decide questions between Ireland and the British Government, so that the one and only consideration should be the complete executive and legislative autonomy offered to her as a unit in a great Empire in which she should control her own domestic development. "It would be madness to refuse such an offer," in Mr. Longford's opinion, "unwise, even to hesitate over it." The sympathy of the world which has been with Ireland in her sufferings would, he says, be entirely alienated if she now refused the peace and freedom at her feet, and "through obstinacy and unreason risked a recrudescence of the horrors which she can now end forever."

Dealing with the Ulster question, Mr. Longford says that neither Mr. de Valera, nor Sir Edward Carson, nor Mr. Lloyd George know "the psychology of the Ulsterman" whose "love of politics and religion, violent as it is, comes far behind the love of pocket," and he prophesies that long before a decade has passed away the unity now spurned will be "sincerely asked" even by the Orange lodges. The English are beginning to see, he says, that the so-called loyalty of Ulster means only loyalty to the bigotry and intolerance which has "become almost nauseating" to them, and he, therefore, thinks that when this loyalty involves oppressive taxation and responsibility for England's national debt, it will change its attitude toward Irish "unity" in view of the material interests that will be common to all Ireland. Concluding, he says that after seven centuries of waiting partition should be borne patiently "for a few more years even if all the six counties continue most inequally to be included in the political area of Ulster," as a condition of peace.

PHILIPPINE AUDITOR NAMED  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has announced the appointment of Edward M. Fullington of Columbus, Ohio, to be auditor for the Philippine Islands, including the government, the railroad and bank. Mr. Fullington was for four years state auditor in Ohio.

APATHY OF THE PEOPLE  
The apathy as well as the physical and moral exhaustion of the community is so great that it does not even perceive the great changes which are taking place by means of a quick evolution in the whole Bolshevik system. There is no time to think and feel. People must rise at Soviet 7 a. m. (by the sun 4 a. m.), sew together their shoes which are falling to pieces, eat something in order to buy some food, eat it and hurry to their office, where they have a miserable wage and figure on the list as "non-partisan" or "sympathizer."

Thus the day begins in Moscow. The windows of basements are opened. In the windows are seen plates with rolls and pies. At the window the face of a woman who has driven with a sack in some mysterious direction, has brought back flour for a piece of cloth, a shirt or a blanket, has baked rolls and now she is "protesting." She will not perish for she knows how to help herself. She is certainly a woman

Every day the market is crowded. But some time it must be exhausted. So the bourgeoisie perishes. But there is another world. Numerous motor cars rush past. These faces, however, are different; they have a different expression. No, for the most part these faces have no expression at all. Perhaps even by nature they are good people.

Such is the appearance of the streets of Moscow, which is a changed city, like most others in the former Russia of the Tsars. Under this cover of deep processes. There is the pulsating life of the ruling power, and the remains of the life of a former culture. Perhaps, however, not only remains; there are decidedly beginnings also. There are attempts at reconstruction which are but the last endeavors of the crushed will of a nation.

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## FREE TOLLS BILL PASSES SENATE

Party Lines Completely Broken  
in Final Vote of 47 to 37—  
Measure Is Expected to Be  
Held Up in the Lower House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.  
—By a vote of 47 to 37 the United States Senate late yesterday afternoon passed the Borah bill which, if it becomes law, gives to American ships in the coastwise trade the right of free passage through the Panama Canal and thus repeals existing law as to the equal application of tolls to all shipping passing through the zone.

The final vote came after five hours of vigorous and sometimes heated debate in course of which the international issue involved in the proposed repeal was freely discussed, repeated reference being made to the effect of the legislation on the Conference on the Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems, which is to convene in Washington a month from now.

Although the vote of the Senate split along expected lines, the adoption of the measure by a majority of 10 votes looked like a defeat for the Administration, for many of the Republicans who voted "yes" on the final roll call must have known that President Harding regards the passage of the measure at this time as of very doubtful wisdom. The fact that 35 Republican senators, many of them typical politicians, went counter to the views of the Executive can only be explained on the assumption that the Senate action is not seriously regarded as the prelude to immediate legislation.

Mr. Lodge Opposes Repeal  
Party lines were completely broken on the final vote, 35 Republicans and 12 Democrats voting for the bill, while 17 Republicans and 20 Democrats voted in the negative. Among those who opposed the passage of the bill was Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader of the Senate and one of the American delegates to the Conference, while another of the delegates, Oscar Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, minority leader, voted for free tolls.

Expressing what is believed to be the viewpoint of the Administration, Senator Lodge contended that the action proposed with reference to free tolls was extremely unwise in view of the forthcoming gathering of the powers at the council table in Washington. Admitting that the United States has the legal right to exempt her coastwise shipping from tolls, the Massachusetts Senator declared that it is neither the part of wisdom nor of sound policy to pass the bill at this time and that it would inevitably expose the country to the "implication of bad faith."

Sensor Lodge stated that the matter involved in granting free tolls to American coastwise vessels is one which can properly be the subject of arbitration. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, the author of the bill, admitted that arbitration might be applicable but added that Viscount Bryce, the former British Ambassador in Washington, had declared when the question was up seven years ago that "there is nothing to arbitrate."

House Yet to Act  
While the defection of so many Republicans from Senator Lodge looks like an Administration defeat, it is generally understood and, in fact, well understood, that the defeat was more apparent than real. The President was not unwilling that the Senate should vindicate the pledge in the Republican Party platform, but only as a matter of form. Senator Lodge's few remarks as the representative of the Administration were to serve notice that the President has the situation well in hand, and that the bill passed by the Senate is on its way to cold storage in the House of Representatives, where it will, in all probability, be held up until the Conference has concluded its deliberations.

Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, supporting the bill, opened the debate yesterday. He said that the United States has the right to pass its vessels through the canal free of toll charges. At some future date, he added, it may become the imperative duty of this country to pass its vessels through the waterway on terms more favorable than those accorded to foreign countries.

"The possession of a legal right," said Senator Lodge, who followed the Iowa Senator, "does not necessitate the exercise of that right if there are compelling reasons against such exercise."

Senator Lodge expressed the opinion that the matter was one for arbitration or negotiation, and he cited the approach of the Conference as one of the strong reasons for not exercising the "legal right" at this time.

Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, also opposed the bill, arguing that the Senate has no right to pass legislation that repeals a contract entered into by treaty with a foreign country.

Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, opposing the bill, asserted that "after this bill is passed it will be said that we have bartered away the honor of the country for a ship subsidy."

## ARMENIANS STILL AMERICA'S WARDS

Officials of Near East Relief  
Report That Responsibility  
of Aiding People "Cannot  
and Must Not" Be Dropped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—That conditions in Armenia are such that the responsibility of relief work which Americans have undertaken "cannot and must not" be dropped now, was the message brought yesterday to the conference of the Massachusetts Committee on Near East Relief by Charles V. Vickrey, secretary of the Near East Relief, and other speakers just returned from a survey of the situation in the Levant. Mr. Vickrey urged that the contract for aiding the orphans, women and children of Armenia, on which \$60,000,000 have been spent, must not now be broken, and the achievements already made be lost.

"The obligation of the Christian Church in America today is a paramount obligation," declared Dr. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street Church. "It is made doubly sacred and important because of the unwillingness of the nation herself to fulfill her obligations and to take the place she should have taken in the relief of distress and in helping a nation which has fought so long for existence. It may be that the Christian Church of America, responding to the appeal, will shame our nation to an activity too long delayed in the protection and perpetuation of a people so preeminently worthy as the Armenians."

Declaring that "no less than 1,000,000 people are living today because the people of the United States were Christian in deed as well as creed," Mr. Vickrey introduced John R. Voris of New York, who traveled throughout trans-Caucasia, and 30 days ago was in Moscow. Mr. Voris answered some of the queries which are raised with regard to aiding Armenia. He denied that the help is "paternalizing" the people, who ask nothing more than the right to work if they have a plow and an animal to draw it. America, he said, is not trying to Americanize the Armenians, but is "trying to bring to 100,000 children a new hope and faith upon which may be erected a new nation."

From his trip throughout the areas from which appeal is being made for aid, Mr. Voris drew a dominating impression of the great faith of the peoples in the United States. Those who have gone to these countries in the time of need have established America forever with these nations.

Mrs. Florence Spencer Duryea gave a woman's point of view of the conditions in the Levant, describing the problems which winter will bring in the work of relief. One outstanding instance of the situation she cited as that of a worker who "faced the problem of letting 2500 children perish in order that the other 2500 under his care might live." Mrs. Duryea declared that if every woman in the United States would save 2 cents a week it would suffice to save every Armenian child.

"The workers are building up a new leadership and a new society," said Mr. Vickrey, closing the morning meeting. "The children have faith in the great heart of America; the richest nation the world has ever known. The poorest man in this country is rich compared with these men and women of Armenia. God help the senators and congressmen who complain that this country is rushing into bankruptcy. We are rushing into something vastly worse than bankruptcy unless we open our purses and take up the white man's burden."

Following the meeting a three-reel motion picture film showing conditions in various parts of Armenia was shown, the conditions among the children in the Near East Relief's institutions standing out strikingly against the situation of those to whom the resources of the organization have not allowed aid. At a luncheon following, workers spoke on the specific situations in the Armenian cities.

STORAGE FOR POTATOES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
YAN BUREN, Maine.—To meet the extra demand for storage facilities for the big crop of potatoes in Aroostook County this year a storage house capable of taking care of 15,000 barrels of potatoes is being constructed here by the Hammond Lumber Company. Most of the potatoes are now out of the ground.

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## COOPERATIVE BANK MOVEMENT GROWS

Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange Reports That Success  
Is Attending Effort to Help  
Relieve the Housing Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Success in the movement for the establishment of more cooperative banks, in order that greater financial resources may be available for the reduction of the housing shortage, is attending the efforts of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and the Massachusetts Cooperative Bank League. Already five groups of business men resident in five towns and cities of the State have indicated their purpose to organize cooperative banks as a result of the efforts of the exchange and a number of others are said to be seriously contemplated.

First getting in touch with the many towns throughout the State with a population of 2500 or over and without cooperative banks, the exchange ascertained just what men in the community would be likely to be interested in starting one. This resulted in a definite drawing up of plans in the five instances and in the making of numerous inquiries on the part of many others. The inquiries are being followed up by the exchange and the Cooperative Bank League by the sending out of official information on the laws and regulations relative to the establishment and conduct of cooperative banks. Lawyers in the various towns are also invited to help, inasmuch as they have a prominent function to perform in the way of examining titles, and so on, should they be privileged to connect with the banks as banking attorneys. The exchange points out that many lawyers have made success for themselves by aiding in cooperative bank organization.

Towns are encouraged in this enterprise by the exchange which undertakes to show them that provision of convenient loanable funds for real estate investment is only another means to grow as to the number of buildings but that the citizens are given an opportunity to own their own homes; community interest, systematic saving and civic economy increases in like proportion.

Ernest M. Hodgson, executive secretary of the exchange, says that it is surprising to learn how many communities there are in the Commonwealth that do not have cooperative banks and which could really have them with certain success as a prospect. Some of the larger towns and smaller cities, he says, have but a single cooperative bank instead of the two or three which could be easily maintained because of the wide extent of territory involved.

Despite the propaganda recently sent broadcast to the effect that business will return to normal only after there has been a big drop in real estate, the housing shortage is practically as acute as ever, continues Mr. Hodgson. Since the shortage actually does exist, the seeming relaxation in the demand for housing can only be but temporary, he says, and sooner or later, when the prospective house owners find that real estate has not dropped, the housing shortage will be as conspicuous as ever. There is no better way of getting ready for the return of the calls for increased housing than by the promotion of cooperative banks, the exchange maintains. Furthermore, because of the protective and restrictive measures which hedge cooperative banks about, no banks of this character ever have been known to fail in the State.

NOVEL PLAN TO AID  
CORRECT ENGLISH  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BELLINGHAM, Washington.—A "Better English Week" is being organized at the state normal school here. This is in keeping with a plan outlined at the beginning of the school term to stress English speaking and writing throughout this winter.

It is in the "Better English Week" plan to give each student, on the first day, a lapel tag. If he is detected in an error in English he must give up the tag to the detector, and the student who has collected the greatest number of tags in the week is to be the "winner." The effect, it is believed, will be to "unearth" many mistakes made constantly by the individual, and to call attention to "westernisms," so-called "Boston provincialisms," or odd

phrases of speech brought west by easterners, and other usages of English practiced through carelessness or lack of knowledge but not sanctioned by the dictionary and rhetoric.

WAY CLEARED FOR  
ALLIED DEBT BILL  
Favorable Action by House of  
Representatives Committee  
Anticipated—Pressure in  
Senate May Be Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Favorable action on the Administration bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate with the allied and associated powers for the liquidation of the \$1,000,000,000 debt owing to the United States is anticipated today by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, the chairman of the committee, will endeavor to get his committee members to vote on reporting the bill to the House at an executive session this morning.

## CONGRESS FACES PROGRAM FAILURE

Bulk of Legislation Will Fail  
This Session If Leaders in Both  
Houses Do Not Hurry Action  
—Important Bills Pending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Unless Administration leaders spur both houses to greater effort, the failure that menaces the major portion of the legislative program will compel Congress to forgo its proposed recess on November 24, designed as a brief "breathing spell" before the next regular session begins in December.

Sixteen measures, each of national interest, remain to be acted upon. Most of these, it is conceded, will fail. Considering the chaotic condition of legislation in the Senate, Congress will indeed be fortunate if it can pass the five or six bills set aside as the most important, before the first of the great appropriation measures is ready to be taken up.

More than two weeks have elapsed since Congress reassembled after its month's vacation, yet the vote on the Panama Canal tolls bill in the Senate is the only step toward completion of the program which the Administration regards as immediately imperative.

The tax bill, one of the measures for which the special session was called, faces a long and bitter fight in the Senate with prospects for a second fight in conference. The permanent tariff bill, the second of the major measures, is no nearer completion in the Finance Committee of the Senate than it was two months ago.

Many Bills Pending  
Ratification of the peace treaties is made certain by the unanimous consent agreement in the Senate—provided the Administration can muster the necessary two-thirds vote in their favor—but aside from the treaties and tax revision bill, with the possible exception of the good roads and Panama Canal tolls, nothing else is absolutely certain.

President Harding has let it be known that he will insist upon passage of the foreign debt refunding bill, extension of the emergency tariff rates, the railroad bill and maternity measure, but opposition in each house makes their ultimate fate uncertain.

Then, too, there is the anti-beer bill, which is still pending in the Senate. It will cause a sharp debate when the conference report is again brought up and if possible its few opponents will prevent final action. Every effort will be brought to bear upon its passage and if allowed to come to a vote it will be passed by a three to one vote in the Senate.

To add to the disadvantage of Republican leaders in the Senate, combinations of Republicans and Democrats are making it practically impossible to gain headway with the tax revision bill, and this measure may take much longer to pass than leaders anticipate. The House is not agreeable to many changes made in the original Fordney measure and another fight is coming in conference.

Sure of Failure  
Among the big bills that are sure of failure before the regular session begins is the permanent tariff bill, the bonus for former service men, department of public welfare, general immigration and naturalization revision, federal aid for education, general reorganization of government departments

MASONIC CLUBS FEDERATE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It is expected that more than 100 Masonic clubs will join the Massachusetts Federation of Masonic Clubs, which was organized on Saturday by representatives of 23 clubs from various parts of the State. It was announced that the National League of Masonic Clubs had been invited to hold its annual convention in Boston in 1923 and that there were good prospects of an acceptance.

NEW SUITS  
of Distinction  
The new suits for Fall and Winter are of particular distinction in style, fabric and design, featuring many new and elegant materials, pannevelaine, veldynes, mouseynes—as well as the much favored duvet de laines and tricotines; in style they are both strictly tailored and elaborately fur and embroidery trimmed; the colors include navy, brown and black and also the new shades, Sorrento, Zanzibar, tortoise, Byzantine and marabou.

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Suit Section  
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KANSAS CITY

## BRITISH DELAY NOT A DISCOURTESY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Both the State Department and the War Department yesterday deprecated the effort in certain quarters to magnify the importance of Gen. John J. Pershing's returning to the United States without carrying out the plan of going to London for the purpose of making a formal presentation of the medal to the Unknown Soldier of Great Britain, voted by the United States Congress.

General Pershing has delivered a similar medal to France on behalf of the United States Government. The ceremony that was to have attended the delivery of the medal in London required certain official action and as it was necessary for General Pershing to be back in the United States by a certain date it was not feasible for him to wait until the arrangements could be perfected by the British officials. That this government had no feeling that there had been any discourtesy on the part of the British Government in failing to act sooner was emphasized by State Department officials, who regarded attempts to put any such construction on the affair as entirely unjustified.

The medal may easily be delivered through some other officer when the British are ready for the ceremony.

AMERICAN INDIAN SCHOOLS FULL  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
FLANDREAU, South Dakota.—The government Indian schools in South Dakota and other states of the northwest quite generally show an increased attendance of Indian boy and girl pupils this autumn, this, it is stated by government officials, being due to the passage by Congress two years ago of an act giving the Secretary of the Interior authority to make school going compulsory for Indian children. Decisions of the federal courts authorize the enforced attendance of Indian children at the government schools and give the children the option of attending school or being required to serve terms in jail. Owing to the enforcement of the new act of Congress some of the government Indian schools are already filled to capacity, this being notably the case with Riggs Institute in this town. The school opened with more students than it could conveniently hold.

MEASURE TO CONTROL FLOODS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—Citizens of San Antonio are already planning some flood-control measures that will forever prevent and render impossible a flood like that which swept the city recently. It is proposed to vote a bond issue of \$5,000,000 for the erection of a diversion dam in the Olmos Basin, seven miles from San Antonio, and for safeguards along the course of the San Antonio River. Engineers are now at work on plans.

INDIANA ELECTRIC  
PROJECT IS DENIED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—The Indiana Public Service Commission has denied the petition of the Indiana Electric Corporation for authority to buy seven Indiana public utilities and for authority to issue a total of \$12,000,000 in stocks, bonds and notes with which to finance the purchase and to assume a total of \$8,962,000 in liens against two of the selling companies.

The commission, in denying the petition, said that while it is favorably inclined toward the petitioner's project proposing a centralized power plant in the heart of the Indiana coal field to provide electric power to distant places, if such a project could be made to provide low cost current, yet it is of the opinion that such a project could not be carried out along the lines proposed by the petitioner.

The petition was denied chiefly because the commission judged the valuations claimed to be excessive and the securities sought to be issued out of proportion to real value.

There is something new in  
Gift Novelties  
Just when lovers of the beautiful and artistic had about decided "There is nothing new under the sun" along comes these wonderful novelties so charming, so original and so exquisite that they appear to express luxury in a new way.

Fashioned in this new way by hand are rich fabrics, basketry, pretty braids, embroidery silks and metallic threads and cloths developed into innumerable Gift articles for the home and for individual use.

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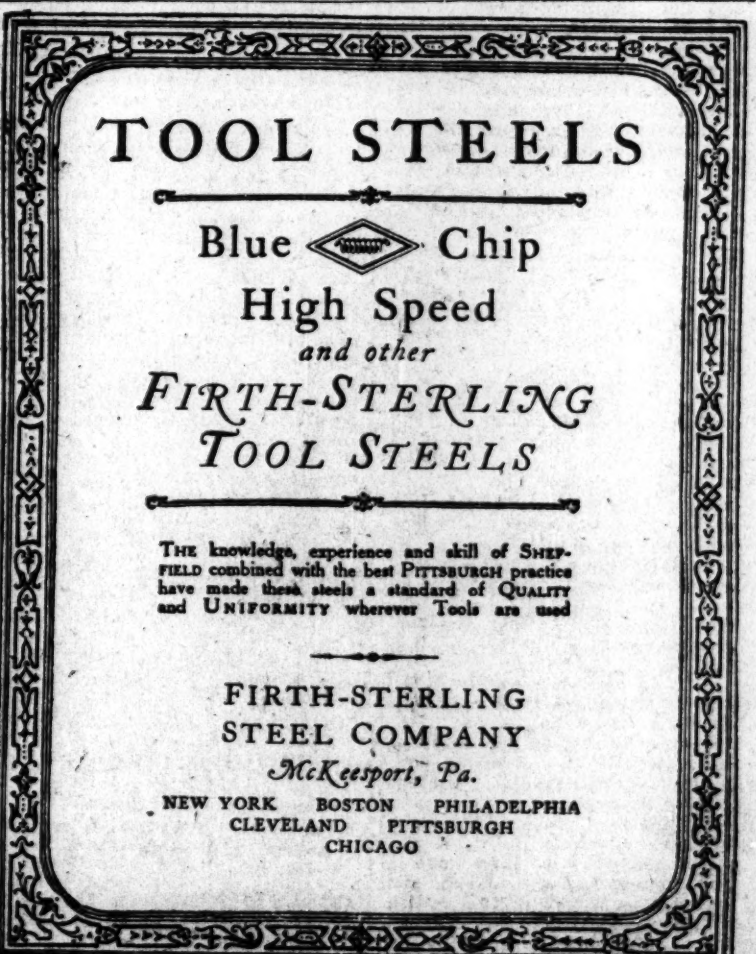
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It is no wonder the Shirley Frock is in such demand, these days. There is style in the slim, girlish cut of it, and serviceability from the hem of the skirt that is fastened with its heavy white lace collar. In navy, black and brown. Sizes 12, 14 and 16.

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ECONOMIC PROGRAM  
IS BEING SHAPEDResumption of Full Conference  
on Unemployment Gives Op-  
portunity to Consider Con-  
struction Plans for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The second phase of the unemployment conference, dealing with more extensive development of the emergency measures already adopted, and with the framing of a permanent economic program to control the industrial cycle at its two extremes, is now under way. The full number of conferees returned to Washington yesterday and met in the original committee, prior to the convening of the full conference today to receive the recommendations on permanent unemployment relief which have been drawn up by the manufacturers' committee and the construction committee. The conference will then take up further development of this permanent program, and it is expected the full report will not be formulated for at least a week.

## Groundwork Laid

The conference, when it meets this afternoon, will have at its disposal a large amount of material which has been collected during the past week from various sources; proposals as to the carrying out of the emergency measures, and certain modifications where experience so far has shown them to be desirable. The proposals as originally submitted have been enlarged upon by those committees which remained in session during the week, and it is planned for the conferees to lay down more definite plans for "enforcement machinery." Leaders of the conference have indicated their intention of getting the emergency program fully worked out before turning the full attention of the conference to the permanent measures.

Herbert Hoover, chairman of the conference, yesterday declared that the response of communities throughout the country had surpassed all expectations. Conference leaders have been particularly anxious to get community action in full swing before the conference took up the problem of permanent measures, and it was for this purpose that a week was allowed to elapse between the adjournment of the full conference upon completion of its first report and its resumption. They feel now that the main purpose of the conference has been accomplished; sign posts have been erected, which, if followed, will lead industry back to a more stable basis in the near future, thereby affording work for the unemployed. No matter what may result from the deliberations of the next week, it is felt in administration circles that the conference has proved a success in that it has aroused public opinion to the serious and menacing situation which has developed as a result of slowing up of industry, and that it has stimulated action.

## Federal Aid Policy

It was stated at the Department of Labor yesterday that Congress would soon be requested to grant an additional appropriation of \$400,000 with which to widen the scope of the federal employment service. It has been forecast that recommendation of such action would be included in the permanent program, but the insistence of witnesses at previous hearings that action from local employment agencies was preferable to such centralization would indicate that there will not be complete agreement on the measure.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, is backing the measure. He contends that the employment service has never had a fair test, as it is now operating on a "skeleton basis," and that it would be a valuable factor in co-ordinating activities of local agencies and in intensifying relief work during the coming winter.

It was also announced that a committee had been formed to deal with the unemployment situation in its relation to agriculture. Agricultural interests recently have protested vigorously at being officially ignored when such questions as freight reductions and price cutting are under consideration, since the farmer is intimately concerned with such measures.

## Enduring Remedies

Miss Ida M. Tarbell Tells Need of  
Lasting Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Miss Ida M. Tarbell, writer and editor, and a member of the Washington conference on unemployment, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this week, expressed the hope that the conference will be able to devise measures which when adopted will not only aid in handling unemployment, but will also be able to prevent a great deal of it.

"I think that a set of sound ideas looking to some definite way of handling the unemployment problem permanently will prevent such a situation as that the present coming on us unawares," said Miss Tarbell. "The first stage of the conference was devoted to consideration of the problem primarily from the emergency standpoint of the community. It concentrated its endeavors upon emergency measures for immediate relief and urged every community to get into action on that basis. Thus the appeal was issued to governors and mayors to consider the problem of their states and cities as their own personal responsibility."

"It was felt very strongly that all that was necessary at first was to appeal to the community, to officials and

individuals, to view the problem as their own personal responsibility. That is usually enough. When the community and each individual in it are aroused to the recognition of their own responsibility, they are usually ingenious in handling the problem. The idea of the conference was to appeal to the mayors throughout the country and to have them marshal all the forces at their command to deal with the local situation.

"The committees that they form should be thoroughly representative; on these emergency committees, either organized labor or some representative, upstanding workingman should be given a voice. Each committee could find out exactly how much of a problem there is in its own community."

"We have been handicapped at the conference by a lack of facts, facts of definite information, as to the real extent of unemployment. There should be some machinery for keeping track of this thing; reports sent from all places where it exists to one central agency. I think that very few communities know, themselves, the extent of their own immediate problems. A few do. Detroit, for instance, which is of course a large industrial center, knows the facts concerning her own unemployment problem and is handling it most intelligently. Her mayor is a member of the conference. Cleveland and Milwaukee also have certain problems.

## Central Agency Needed

"We have machinery for handling the situation pretty well established here in New York. The need is to get it established all over the country. Then reports of whatever is significant, whatever is original in dealing with the problem, should be sent to the central agency which, as President Harding announced today, the conference has established in Washington. This is to be a clearing house to which committees and individuals may apply for advice in solving their problems, and to which all are requested to send reports of their solution and how they have worked them out practically in order to help other communities without experience or programs, to get hints as to how to go ahead.

"The next thing to do is to find out where there is work to be had and if so, where. But the thing to do is to get work that is economically sound, not merely temporary relief measures. The whole idea of the conference is to start the wheels of industry in an economically sound, not temporizing way. There is, we find, a great deal of work available on public works which has been held up on account of the cost of labor, of freight and other things. Congress has appropriated money for federal roads if the state matches it, and has set up a highway department.

## Construction to Be Pushed

"Many states have funds on hand for such work, but have not carried out their programs, because of the high cost of labor. Now, we find, road labor is plentiful and cheap. The consensus of opinion at the conference was that construction of public works, buildings, highways, and so forth, should be pushed, as when that is done all industry will be started moving. Therefore the first thing to be done wherever there is money for public building is to push it ahead. Most communities have projects that they could push ahead a little faster.

"With emergency measures put into effect, then the conference will consider permanent methods of handling the problem. Unemployment can always be foreseen. It is essential for the welfare of this country, I am convinced, that some machinery should be established to take account of conditions that make for unemployment and correct them as they become obvious, and I hope that this conference will be able to adopt such a sound, economic plan, which can be adopted and enforced throughout the country."

SELLERS OF EXTRACTS  
TO BE PROSECUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—According to a ruling of the courts made recently, persons in this locality convicted of selling peach and other extracts will be dealt with in the same manner as saloon keepers who have been convicted of selling straight whiskey.

The matter was forced upon the attention of the public when the proprietor of a soft-drink establishment here pleaded guilty to the charge of selling peach extract.

Through his attorney the proprietor made a statement that he did not permit the extract to be imbibed in his store. He was given the benefit of a misinterpretation of the law, and escaped jail sentence, although he was fined \$250.

The court said that "anyone guilty of selling gin, cognac, and peach flavoring extracts hereafter shall be treated the same as those selling straight whiskey or other alcoholic drinks."

## OREGON OIL STANDARDIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon.—The City Council has given instruction for the preparation of an ordinance requiring certain standards for oil, and providing for a penalty for violation of the law. This action was taken at the request of Mr. James H. Cassell, secretary of the Portland Automobiles Trade Association, who informed the council that it is the practice of a number of dealers to sell cheap grades of oil from a container marked as containing oil of high quality.

SAN DIEGO CHIEF NAVAL BASE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN DIEGO, California.—San Diego has been chosen as the main operating base and the home port of practically the entire Pacific fleet, including the nine superdreadnaughts now at San Pedro.

IMPROVED CITY  
RULE ATTAINEDSacramento's New Manager Form  
of Government Eliminates  
Craft and Gives Taxpayers  
Benefit of Business Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—Interesting and important results of the city manager form of operation for municipalities have been brought out by a committee of business men from several California cities, who were here for nearly a month this summer, studying the objects attained by Sacramento in its change from the commission form of government, about six months ago, to the city manager form. The factor which attracted the attention of the other California cities was the announcement by the Sacramento city government that, owing to economies effected by the city manager, the tax rate this year would be 5 cents less than last year, and that by indirect methods, virtually 8 cents more would be lopped off the rate. That is to say, instead of paying \$20.52 per capita for the expense of operating their city every year, as was the case under the old commission form of government, the residents of Sacramento will pay this year only an average \$14.12, which, it is believed, will be reduced still further the second year of city manager operation.

The committee from the other cities has found that of the 20 cities in the United States which now have city managers, not one has gone back to the commission or any other form of government. W. C. McClure, who has been investigating the results of city manager, both in Sacramento and in other cities, says:

## Plan Already in Use

"The city manager system—which may be described as one of aggressive and constructive business principles and policies—is in vogue in some 200 cities in the United States and from each of these cities come reports that that city is more and more pleased with the system every year. The city manager plan guarantees a business administration devoid of dictation from bosses or political cliques. Cities which have adopted it have moved forward, without exception, and not backward, nor have they stood still, as have not a few of those still dominated by politicians. The plan eliminates the politically controlled mayor, council and the heads of departments, and the politician who has lost his hold on the community is the only one who is against the plan. He is opposed to it because he and his kind can no longer exploit the city which has a manager."

"In Sacramento, the latest city to adopt the city manager plan, and operating it only a little more than six months, the following things have been accomplished:

"The city's tax rate has been given a direct slash of 8 cents, and the taxpayers will get the benefit of an indirect reduction, amounting to almost as much more.

"The people are given greater representation on the city council, through the new charter, which was brought in as a part of the city manager movement.

"Needless offices and boards have been eliminated, and activities have been centered in competent men, without political affiliations, under the city manager."

"A flat rate for water, without meters, is assured to the people of Sacramento, as it should be in every city which operates its own water supply.

"The public schools have been removed completely from politics. Possibly this is the most important benefit the city manager plan confers."

"At least two women must always be on the board of education."

"Sacramento taxpayers will be saved about \$150,000 every two years in election costs alone."

"Retention of efficient employees now in the city service is provided, as is also the prompt elimination of the lazy and the incompetent."

## Good Salaries Paid

"City employees are insured wages equal to those prevailing in similar lines of labor outside of the city."

"The city's accounts are kept on a strictly business basis."

"The taxpayers of Sacramento are saved approximately \$50,000 in the first year of the city manager, and will be saved more as the goes by the lopping off of hundreds of needless employees, and the elimination of several useless departments."

"The civil service has been improved."

"Provisions are made for the municipal development of the city's wharves, which were neglected under the former commission form of government."

"Evening meetings of the council are provided, making it possible for every resident of Sacramento to attend these meetings and to help govern his own city."

"Costly positions of city officials, whose work duplicates that of county officials, are automatically eliminated."

"In brief, the city manager plan provides for concentrated authority, definite responsibility, efficient government, prompt action, economical government, responsiveness to popular control, and sensitiveness to public opinion."

CHINESE OBSERVE  
NEW ANNIVERSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Representative of a united Chinese sentiment through the cooperation of Chinese students, merchants, and workers, several hundred Boston Chinese marched yesterday in com-

memoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic. Placards proclaimed the friendship of China and the United States, and three gayly decorated floats represented "Sister Republics Hand in Hand," the progress of Chinese womanhood, and the ideal of universal peace.

Speaking in behalf of the Commonwealth, James J. Jackson, state treasurer, expressed hope that Chinese and Americans will join "to fasten and strengthen the economic tie which binds the two nations." As acting Mayor of the City of Boston, James A. Watson spoke briefly, drawing an analogy between the struggle for freedom which took place in Boston and the struggle which China is now experiencing. He pointed to a great future for China and expressed hope that it may be achieved with the helping friendship of the United States. T. T. Ho, president of the Chinese Students Club of Harvard University, presided at the meeting, declaring that "Rome was not built in a day, and none should expect that the Republic of China can become firm overnight." The nation, he said, is in a state of transition similar to that through which the United States passed, and urged that China unite that she may take her place among the great republics of the world.

RENT PUBLICITY  
COURT IS SET UPMayor of Chief Rhode Island  
City Establishes Machinery to  
Carry Out His Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—A court of publicity, consisting of its prominent citizens, has been devised to meet the rent profiteering situation here. This court will hear both tenant and landlord. It will pass on the merits of the claims of each and its opinions may be published in the newspapers without incurring risk of libel suits, according to interpretation of the law.

The Mayor recently announced that with the aid of such exposure as the newspapers are able to give he would defeat the grasping landlords and would bring rents down to a reasonable rate. Then it was found that under the libel law newspapers could not "try" the cases without becoming liable in actions for damages.

The Mayor hopes to accomplish five things through this organization, namely: Determining and eliminating the politically controlled mayor, council and the heads of departments, and the politician who has lost his hold on the community is the only one who is against the plan. He is opposed to it because he and his kind can no longer exploit the city which has a manager."

"In naming the court Mayor Gainer stated: 'When I began the campaign against rent profiteering I did so because I realized that we were entering a period of stress and depression and with the feeling that while the majority of landlords want to be fair and reasonable, there was a good sized minority using the housing shortage and the necessity of their tenants to exact excessive and unfair rents.'

"I believed then, and I believe now, that the economic law of supply and demand ought not to be the sole guide in times like these; but that conscience and a certain amount of civic responsibility ought to temper the functioning of this law. I pointed out that we had no legislation in Rhode Island which we could call into play as our sister cities in New York and Massachusetts have, and asked the newspapers to help me with the only weapon available, publicity."

"I have had in mind the creation of a committee of citizens, through which the claims of rent profiteering might be thoroughly and impartially examined, the landlord given a chance to explain what on the face of things may be regarded as an excessive increase of rental, the unscrupulous people, who are using the necessities of their less fortunate people for their own profit, brought to public attention, and constructive community action suggested for the relief of the general situation."

"I believe the people of Providence are fair. I believe the majority of landlords are fair. It is because of this belief that I feel confident that the creation and functioning of such a committee will be effective."

PACIFIC COAST SEA  
TRADE SHOWS GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California.—Sea trade, which according to shipping authorities has been poor for several months, is rapidly assuming a brisker and firmer tone, with cargo space to oriental ports at a premium for the first time in many months. Steamers plying to and from the Orient are now booking shipments months in advance.

The Standard Oil Company has reduced the number of idle tankers from 14 to 10, and in all probability, will make a further reduction in the near future. Gasoline, kerosene and oil, for the first time since January 1, is beginning to be shipped not only to the Far East but also to Central and South America.

## BOOKS GIVEN TO BATTLESHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—The Maryland Society of Colonial Dames has presented the battleship Maryland, now anchored at Sandy Point, 19 miles from Baltimore, with a library of 100 volumes. The collection includes the "Harvard Classics," 20 volumes of the "Book of Knowledge," histories of Maryland, and a volume entitled "Travel in America," which is the most recent publication issued by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America.

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

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Under the management of the Women's  
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LUMBER SHIPMENT OF  
PUGET SOUND PORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Washington.—In a report of Port Warden Fred M. Latta, it was shown that a total of 19,139,000 feet of lumber were shipped from Puget Sound ports to foreign and domestic ports during the month of August. The trade of the port totaled \$30,800,330 for the month, or about \$1,000,000 daily.

Imports from the Atlantic Coast increased about 50 per cent over the corresponding month in 1920, according to the report. For the first time in many months, merchandise was sent from Seattle to Siberia. Trade with Great Britain and Germany also was better than a year ago.

DISBANDING OF CITY  
ORCHESTRA IMMINENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—The demand of six members of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra for an increase of \$10 in pay for each performance has drawn from the mayor a statement that unless the orchestra plays for the same salaries as in the past there will be no symphony concerts this season.

There are 65 musicians in the orchestra, and six who are indispensable have declared that they will not continue to play unless their pay is advanced from \$30 to \$40 for each performance. Mayor W. F. Broening stated in reply that it would be impossible to advance the pay of one man without increasing that of everybody in the orchestra, and this city is unable to afford it. The discontinuance of symphony concerts, on the other hand, will probably mean the disbanding of the orchestra.

## TAX PAYMENT RESISTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Efforts to prevent the collector of internal revenue from collecting before February 13, 1922, from the estate of Josephine Brooks a decedent estate tax of \$245,787.68 are being made by the executors of the estate, who have asked for a temporary injunction and restraining order. The motion will be heard in the United States District Court here on Saturday. The executors claim that they have 180 days beyond the date named in which to pay the tax.

## CITY HAS FOUNDERS' DAY

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island.—

Founders' Day, the chief event in the five-day celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city, was observed yesterday, when a parade two miles in length and containing many decorated floats was held. Four historic markers were unveiled. In the evening a banquet was held in the Armory.

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## SOUTH AMERICAN CREDITS NEEDED

Investment of Capital in Nations of New World Will Mean a Market for the Products of Industries of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—American business must follow some constructive plan to help stabilize the general exchange situation and the value of the dollar throughout South and Central America, according to John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union. Mr. Barrett believes that if certain considerations are provided for, Pan-American commerce, which under stable conditions should have an average annual value of about \$2,000,000,000, will grow in the next 10 years to \$10,000,000,000 and continue to have a steady increase.

Besides efforts to stabilize exchange, these conditions include: Extending longer credits to Central and South American buyers sufficient to compete with Europe; carefully shaping United States tariff laws so as not to discriminate destructively against imports from the south; making loans to the governments and responsible local interests, and the investing of American capital in various classes of industrial and economic opportunities.

The semi-panic that has seized many firms and banks and caused them to withdraw from the Latin-American field, says Mr. Barrett, "has created a distinctly bad impression throughout Latin-America. United States manufacturers, exporters and importers and bankers should therefore not only remain in the game, but play it, even at a loss, until the crisis is past. There is no question in the minds of the best experts that they will be rewarded abundantly for their perseverance."

William E. Kies, chairman of the board of the First Federal Foreign Banking Association, points out that investment of capital in construction of railroads in South America will mean a market for American rails, locomotives and railroad equipment, and that American engineers will do the work and American prestige be increased.

"The construction of a railroad in Brazil," says Mr. Kies, "will open up vast sources of productive land. It will bring into being actual wealth, heretofore potential, and this wealth will create a purchasing power for American goods and services. Europe's inability in the future to furnish substantial amounts of capital is our opportunity. It is true that banking and commercial interests during the last year have had an unfortunate experience in South America. This has been due largely to excessive speculation, resulting in the sale of more goods to South America than she needed, to reckless extension of credits, to unsound handling of the business, caused by inexperience. It would be a sad commentary upon the courage and resourcefulness of American exporters if the events of the past year should cause a cessation of the efforts to develop United States markets in South America. There is a normal, healthy market of substantial proportions in South America which is available to the exporters of this country provided the situation is intelligently studied and the business skillfully handled. A large part of the business of South America must be done on credits, and these credits, due to the distance and the longer period of turnover, must range from a minimum of four to six to nine months. It is on this basis that a sound, substantial export business can be built up with South America and here are needed the facilities of specialized foreign banking institutions. What has been said about South America applies as well to China and the other parts of the world which have heretofore been dependent upon Europe."

Mr. Davis as Faust sang with a beauty of tone and a variety of feeling that indicated in every phrase a singer of gifts who has been thoroughly schooled. Mr. Waterhouse brought his long experience to a performance of Mephisto that was mellow in tone quality and strongly dramatic in action. Mr. Deacon's Valentine was a strong performance that brought his role into the right prominence that it so seldom receives. Miss Allyn as Marguerite sang with sweetness and deep pathos, and acted with authority. Miss Boyden as Seibel revealed a contralto of strong dramatic timbre, and managed with a flexibility that promises much for her work in more important parts to come. There are many fresh voices in the chorus and in evidence on all sides was an eager interest on the part of the minor performers in helping to get a good ensemble effect. A particularly strong choir of basses was often to be noted, and in the Soldiers' Chorus they added the whole to the stirring effect this number always has when adequately sung. The action of the minor personages throughout was sprightly, and the whole performance had movement, thanks to live stage direction of Phil Felt.

## GRAIN SCHEME TO RELIEVE MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—At the close of an important meeting of representatives of transportation and grain interests, held at the Board of Trade, to discuss the congestion of grain in Montreal, C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, said that the discussion had made two things clear to him. The first was that a new elevator was needed for the port, and he was prepared to authorize the Board of Harbor Commissioners to carry out such plans as they had suggested. Second, was the fact that there must be not only a coordination of work between the Grand Trunk and the Harbor Commissioners' elevators, but that there must be a considerable increase in the facilities for transferring grain from the cars to the elevators, so as to avoid the holding up of the former for long periods waiting a chance to get their loads into the elevators.

W. G. Rose, chairman of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, said it was of the utmost importance that the St. Lawrence route should carry as much of the Canadian grain as possible, and also that of the United States, which had been coming to Montreal in such large quantities this year. Later, acting on the suggestion of the Minister, it was decided that a small committee take complete control of the grain-handling facilities of the harbor, including the two elevators of the Grand Trunk and the Harbor Commissioners, and the Grand Trunk elevator, with M. P. Fennell, secretary of the harbor board, as chairman and practical director of the grain-handling facilities of the port. This committee was empowered to act as a sort of grain clearing house, so that if a vessel is waiting for a cargo

## MUSIC

Boston Society of Singers Open Season With "Faust"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Donors of "Faust," and on the evening of October 18, 1921, at the Arlington Theatre, Boston, the opening performance of an opera season in English, given by the Boston Society of Singers, Inc., Edward M. and Henry A. Beck, managing directors. The cast:

Donor: Ernest Davis  
Mephisto: Herbert Waldron  
Valentine: Stanley Deacon  
Wagner: Helen Kings  
Marguerite: Helen Allyn  
Seibel: Elva Boyden  
Martha: Emma Albee  
This cast will alternate during the week with Norman Arnold or Rufo Robinson as Faust, Edward Orchard as Mephisto, Robert Henry as Valentine and Helen Morrill as Marguerite.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A good-sized audience last evening at the Arlington Theatre gave every indication of approval of this newest endeavor to give Boston opera in English at popular prices, with a weekly change of bill, and opera, moreover, with duplicate casts of principals and an adequate band and chorus. Therefore this enterprise is being continued. The first performance of the ill-equipped company who have attempted to give seasons in a similar repertoire without the necessary artistic resources.

With none of the singers of heavy roles required to make more than four appearances a week they may not unreasonably be expected to give of their best at every appearance. Further, the conductor of this week's performances, Max Reichandler, will not be called upon to conduct rehearsal until next week, when he will give all his time to the preparation of the third bill, "The Trovatore," while Frank Waller is conducting the performance of Massenet's "Manon," which he is rehearsing this week. Of special interest, too, is the program note to the effect that "Miss Albee is singing the part of Martha by courtesy. From time to time patrons may note that certain artists are singing certain roles by courtesy. This means that a principal artist is singing a minor role, in keeping with the company's policy of not neglecting details. Its large roster of principals enables it to cast even the minor roles with leading artists." With the performances to be given during the coming weeks there will be opportunity to make comment in detail upon the work of the company. For the present it may be said that judging by the first night's performance this enterprise is worthy of the hearty support of those who have the interests of good music at heart.

Mr. Davis as Faust sang with a beauty of tone and a variety of feeling that indicated in every phrase a singer of gifts who has been thoroughly schooled. Mr. Waterhouse brought his long experience to a performance of Mephisto that was mellow in tone quality and strongly dramatic in action. Mr. Deacon's Valentine was a strong performance that brought his role into the right prominence that it so seldom receives. Miss Allyn as Marguerite sang with sweetness and deep pathos, and acted with authority. Miss Boyden as Seibel revealed a contralto of strong dramatic timbre, and managed with a flexibility that promises much for her work in more important parts to come. There are many fresh voices in the chorus and in evidence on all sides was an eager interest on the part of the minor performers in helping to get a good ensemble effect. A particularly strong choir of basses was often to be noted, and in the Soldiers' Chorus they added the whole to the stirring effect this number always has when adequately sung. The action of the minor personages throughout was sprightly, and the whole performance had movement, thanks to live stage direction of Phil Felt.

In proportion as the plants were shaded it was found that in general the leaves increased in size and decreased in thickness. The green color of the foliage was intensified and the surface became distinctly glabrous. The leaves dropped earlier from the shade trees than from the check trees. Of particular importance was the effect upon flowering which was modified by shading and in some cases entirely suppressed. The fruit trees failed to develop flower buds as freely under the shade. In a majority of species studied the shading resulted in a delay in flowering of from a few days to more than a month.

FLEET CHANGES ITS BASE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—Fifty of the destroyer force of the Atlantic fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, left Narragansett Bay yesterday for the winter base of the fleet at Charleston, South Carolina.

## FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM COMMENDED

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Says It Saved Financial Situation—Predicts Steady Improvement in Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WHITEFIELD, New Hampshire.—Large credit was given to "the strength and elasticity" of the Federal Reserve system in carrying the United States through financial depression, and predictions were made for a steady improvement in business by Elliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in an address to the New Hampshire Bankers Association, pointing out that the Federal Government has been particularly active during the past 2½ years in meeting problems of business and banking. Mr. Wadsworth reviewed several of the most significant acts.

Following the withdrawal of support of foreign exchange in the summer of 1919, the speaker said, sterling, francs and lire went down and by autumn the dollar was at a low ebb. But, despite the passage of the Edge Act authorizing formation of corporations to extend long-term credits and the revival of the War Finance Corporation, the situation was not improved. Mr. Wadsworth said that "it became clear that credit alone could not solve the problem, that goods could not be sold in a market which could not afford to buy."

On March 1, 1920, the railroads were turned back to private ownership. They were making a sorry showing for borrowing purposes, and the Transportation Act which returned them to private management also appropriated \$300,000,000 as a revolving fund to be loaned to the railroads, so that they might finance their needs during the transition period.

"In less than a year, it developed that further authority was needed whereby partial payments could be made to the railroads, on account of the government guaranty, without awaiting a complete settlement. On February 26, 1921, the Winstow Act was rushed through for this purpose. 'Today we find the Railroad Administration short of funds with which to pay its claims. It has over \$1,100,000,000 invested in the railroads for additions and betterments. In partial payment it has received from the railroads \$380,000,000 of equipment; trust notes. The balance the railroads are unable to pay in cash, and the Railroad Administration has no funds wherewith to pay its own debts to the railroads and the public arising out of the period of federal control."

"A bill is now pending which would authorize the Railroad Administration to take securities from the railroads in place of cash, and to sell these securities to the War Finance Corporation, or in the open market. If these steps can be taken many frozen accounts would be liquidated. The Railroad Administration would be enabled to pay in cash, and the Railroad Administration has no funds wherewith to pay its own debts to the railroads and the public arising out of the period of federal control."

"The Indian is an artist," said Miss Gordon. "There should be some place in this country for new Indian art, expressed as only an Indian knows how. It would add much to the credit and prestige of this country to have its own native art."

As soon as the foundation begins its work among the Indians, instructors will help the small Indian children bring back to the art centers and convert into Indian art the things they studied in foreign countries. At these art centers they will teach Indian children to interpret their native art in the making of brass household articles, lamp shades, laces and other things for the home and for wearing apparel.

Each Indian will be paid a salary while receiving instruction and arrangements will be made for the care of those who need assistance so that they may be enabled to work.

The National Museum has endorsed the proposed work, being chiefly interested in obtaining specimens of early Indian art and the secret of Indian dyes. As the scope of the movement expands, it is the intention to use the motion picture in spreading information about Indian life, traditions and customs, and at the same time revealing the work in the government Indian schools.

PROPOSED CONSULAR AGENTS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—At the request of the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce, the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade discussed the question as to whether it was desirable to put into effect the amendment of the Customs Act adopted at the last session of Parliament providing for the appointment in the United States and other countries of Canadian officers with consular powers to visit invoices of goods shipped to Canada, with authority to charge a fee for the service, the amount of which would be \$2.50 on invoices covering goods to the value of \$100 or more. The council, while favoring the appointment of well-qualified Canadian trade commissioners in recognized trade centers, was unanimously of the opinion that such trade commissioners should be remunerated by salaries paid by the Dominion Government, and not by fees paid by exporters for certificates of export invoices; and further, that not only would the charge involved by the proposed invoice fees be generally passed on to the Canadian importer, but that importations would be seriously hampered by the difficulty and delay involved in securing the proposed visa, particularly when there was no Canadian representative in the place of exportation.

PLAN TO UNIFY CITY GAS COMPANIES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A plan for consolidating all gas companies of New York City, with the city represented in the management of the monopoly to insure protection of the consumer, is proposed by William A. Prendergast, former city controller and now chairman of the state Public Service Commission.

"I am convinced that the realization of this plan will do much to stabilize public opinion toward utility companies and to induce a larger measure of contentment in the community," said Mr. Prendergast. Inequalities in price would be eliminated, and the city might ultimately become the owner of the property. Chairman Prendergast does not argue for municipal operation, saying that it is one thing for a municipality to have representation in an enterprise, and quite another for it to have the responsibility of conducting a vast and intricate business. He says that the commission is convinced that the public demands a larger share in management of business enjoying rights that come from the people. Corporation Counsel O'Brien holds that the Public Service Commission has full power to bring about the benefits Chairman Prendergast expects of the unification plan. And Mr. O'Brien adds: "If 11 cents in 1919 and 18 cents in 1918, as shown by a recent court decision, represents the profits in the gas business in this city out of each 80 cents, what is to be said of the profits now being derived by gas prices with prices tumbling? The price of crude oil, for instance, which is the chief expense in making gas, is the lowest in years. Why does not the commission rise to the situation and show a small degree of courage in grappling with it, instead of prating about constructive programs?"

## AMERICAN INDIAN BUSINESS PLANNED

Restoration of Arts and Crafts Is Aim of Project Brought to Attention of Leading Educational Institutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The National Museum in Washington, as well as many leading educational institutions, are actively interested in a plan for restoring the arts and crafts of the American Indians, which has been worked out by Miss Jane Gordon, herself an Indian and a graduate of Haskell Institute. Miss Gordon is enlisting aid in the establishment of the American Indian Arts and Crafts Foundation, through which she hopes not only to help her tribespeople become self-supporting and independent workers, but also to gather, through research workers, all designs of arts and craft work ever done by American Indians of ancient and modern times.

By building up industrial centers on the various Indian reservations Miss Gordon intends to provide markets for goods of all kinds made by the Indians. "Our aim is to build up a business for the Indians," she said. "It will be their own. We will encourage Indian workers in all lines and will start this work where the need seems greatest."

"The arts will be left to the full-blood Indians, for they can do the weaving, pottery-making, bead-work, basket-making and the other arts better than the mixed-blood Indians. The mixed-blood Indians will work at different crafts."

Miss Gordon, having spent most of her life on an Indian reservation in Oklahoma, believes that a self-supporting people are a happy and contented people. She has a strong and abiding faith in the Indian to make good.

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Specialities: "C. B." Corsets, War-wear History, Dress Materials. Reliable jackets in Calicoes, Prints, and Household Drapery. Umbrellas recovered.

DEVELOPMENT OF POWER IN ONTARIO  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Speaking to the Commercial Travelers Association of Canada, Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario, said that 110,000 horse power would be available from the Chippewa development scheme at Niagara Falls by December. During the past few months contracts had been made with 2342 farmers for power for the next 20 years. The hydroelectric enterprise was the best barometer of industrial conditions in the Province, and judging from it, better conditions were coming. They were using 22,000 horsepower more now than in October last, when all industries were flourishing.

Referring to the problem of unemployment, Sir Adam said, "Let me cut loose and we will have some employment between Toronto and Niagara at any rate." The two plants acquired at Niagara would be operated to the full capacity allowed under the lease held from the Queen Victoria Park Commissioners, and for as many years as they saw fit to operate them. When the Chippewa plant is fully installed, there would be 900,000 horsepower for the Hydroelectric Power Commission, irrespective of 20 other developments, the mighty Niagara and the St. Lawrence. Dealing at length with the question of the development of the St. Lawrence, Sir Adam said that eventually there would be 3,000,000 horsepower, representing a saving of \$250,000,000 per annum in coal.

THE TRUNK STORES  
Trunks, Bags, Portmanteaus  
125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 130







## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## MADRID THEATER SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spain.

MADRID, Spain.—The eve of the opening of the new theatrical season finds Spain, and its theater with it, in a very unsettled state. There is promise enough, and many fine arrangements have been made, with some interesting novelties and a chance of real artistic successes, but if the Morocco affair has not already made anything of a difference to such matters as these, and there does not appear at present any real reason why it should, there is a certain apprehension that it might.

There is an indication of influence already in the number of performances that are being specially arranged for the benefit of the soldiers in one respect or another. What some of these, who have often deplored that the modern drama of Spain does not rise to greater heights, are asking is whether the nationalist spirit of the nation may produce something fine in stirring national drama, something, emblematically perhaps, representing the soul of Spain.

The people want such work, they are very ready for it, but it does not appear that there are playwrights capable of it, brilliant as some of them are. They have worked chiefly in the vein of simple comedy or in satire. Upon occasion they have concerned themselves more or less with national affairs of sorts, but it has usually been in the satirical vein. Benavente might have done such work as that desired, but his mentality seems to have assumed such a permanent somnolence that it is doubted if he could rise to such an exhilarating occasion now, besides which he shows a disinclination for more work of any kind. Besides in such work as that which is needed there would hardly be place for satire, and Benavente, after a life of it, could hardly avoid it now. Yet he above all others has in his time mirrored in a manner something of the changing thought of the nation.

It does not appear that there is to be any new Benavente play in the season that is coming on, and there are no announcements of any kind on his behalf. It would appear that he has tired of being in management of the Teatro Español. One speaks of Spanish arrangements because just at this moment a peculiarly interesting statement, evidently with full authority, is made concerning the intentions of this man of a strange versatility and who in his time could play nearly every part connected with the drama.

We are told that early next year he will go Buenos Aires and control a company there. It is understood that the company is already being formed in Madrid, and that it is to be called the "Compañía española de alta comedia." Benavente being its artistic director, while his stage manager in all probability will be Francisco Fuentes, who has been prominently associated with him in his ventures in the Español. The leading lady will be Lola Membrives. The company will tour for a year through South America, and it will have a three months' season in Buenos Aires where two new plays by Benavente will be staged for the first time. This is an extraordinary compliment that the author has reserved for the Argentinians, and it should assist toward a certain success. Meanwhile María Guerrero and Fernando Díaz de Mendoza are still in South America, and just now there comes from them news of a great consummation, which has been keenly looked forward to for a long time past. For years there has been talk of the fine new theater that Guerrero and Mendoza were building for themselves at Buenos Aires, which is in these days apparently at least as much their headquarters as Madrid. According to the description they gave themselves to the writer it has been superbly planned, with a facade copied from the university at Alcalá de Henares, the ironwork and other materials have been taken from Spain, and what not.

At last the theater is finished and has been opened. The first use to which it was put was for a social function of an insubstantial character to which the Argentine aristocracy and the authorities of Buenos Aires were invited. Guerrero and Mendoza presented the same night "La hija boba," achieving an enormous success, as the cables report. It is stated that the new theater has been leased for 10 years by the noted impresario Faustino da Rosa, that the Buenos Aires public have been making their advance bookings for a long time past, that the structure has cost \$3,000,000 and that a number of ladies have placed a commemorative tablet in the vestibule. Meanwhile there is no announcement of the early return of the eminent actor and actress to Madrid, and perhaps they will not be here again until the season is well advanced.

The chief attraction in the early part of the Madrid season will be Margarita Xirgu. It is not considered by some to be quite right to speak of her as the leading actress of Spain while Guerrero still flourishes, but she is the obvious successor and the sentiment exists in many parts that, especially with Guerrero so much abroad and hardly ever touring in Spain in these days, the succession has already taken place, and that the younger woman, with her talents now apparently developed to the utmost, is in the van. Questions of delicacy seem to be involved, and La Xirgu anyway, who is both sensitive and modest, has no regular headquarters in Madrid—she is a Catalanian and her home is in Barcelona—and comes to the capital far less frequently than is desired. Madrid always welcomes

her enthusiastically, and why she makes no long tarrying is not well understood.

During the latter part of the summer she has been in the north, and came to Madrid for a fortnight at the beginning of October, after which she goes to Barcelona where she will play until the early part of December, when she will depart on a tour in Cuba and Mexico. In Madrid she will play all the new works with which in recent months she has achieved great successes in the provinces. One of these will be the "Carmen," which she produced in Seville, and it will be interesting to see what Madrid theatergoers think of this much discussed work. Seville was lukewarm toward it, having certain prejudices based on the objection to the "Carmen" type being considered Seville, but the rest of Spain, which thinks Seville is at times a little too proud and particular, likes it.

Another of La Xirgu's successes, which she will bring here is "La Extraña," a drama in three acts, by the eminent poet and playwright, Eduardo Marquina, which also was produced at Seville, and she will play here for the first time a Calderon drama which has been adapted by the same Marquina. Other pieces in her repertoire are: "Marianela," by Pérez Galdós; "La Anunciación," by Tomas Borrás; "Los parientes pobres," by Alfonso Barrantes; "La noche del sábado," by Benavente; "La casa en orden," a translation of Sir Arthur Pinero's "His House in Order," and others.

Alfonso Muñoz is still the leading man of her company, and other prominent members of it are Amparo Alvarez Segura, Carmen Arrate, María Bru, Juana Caceres, Carmen Carbonell, Pilar Cebrian, Angeles Clavijo, María de las Rivas, Adela Santalucía, Luis P. Agudín, Carlos Alvarez, Victor Codina, Pedro Gonzalez, José Lucio, Miguel Ortín, Nicolas P. Perchicot, Modesto Ribas, José Rivero and Roberto Samso.

The provincial theater continues in as vigorous a state as ever, and in different places there are announcements of new houses being built or actually completed. The new Teatro Cervantes at Almería has just been opened, the Morano company presenting "La sombra de Cervantes" and "La Calle de la Montería" at the inauguration. This is in the far south, but in general the drama is most vigorous in the north in these times. Enrique Borrás, commonly regarded as the chief actor of Spain, is touring there at the present time and has just had a most successful season at Burgos, where he has produced one or two good new plays for the first time.

## "MEO PATACCA," BY GASTONE MONALDI

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORENCE, Italy.—Gastone Monaldi, the Roman dialect actor, has now presented at the Verdi Theater, Florence, after successful runs at Genoa and Turin, a new play of his own composition entitled "Meo Patacca," based on the old Roman type of that name, deriving from a popular hero of the sixteenth century who has become a kind of legendary figure, just as did Stenterello in Florence or Glanudo in Turin.

Meo Patacca is the personification of the Trasteverino, the Roman of the people from the region "across the Tiber or Tevere"; ardent and generous, he soon became a popular figure of the Roman theater, and is the protagonist, (accompanied by his contemporary and opposite, Marco Pepe, the timid braggart) in various plays, including an old opera by Galanti, which bears his name. In this, the Turks threaten to besiege Rome, and Meo, with a handful of his Trasteverino comrades, proposes to march against them and put them to rout. Giuseppe Berneri wrote a poem in 12 cantos on Meo Patacca, printed in Rome in 1885, which was illustrated in 1923 by that well-known delineator of the old Roman scenes and types, Bartolommeo Pinelli. It is on this poem that Monaldi's play is based.

According to Pinelli's designs, Meo Patacca's traditional costume, as also that of Marco Pepe, consists of a close-fitting velvet jacket, knee breeches, a bright colored scarf round the waist, and sword and dagger at the belt. He wears no hat, and his long hair is confined in a sort of net such as women used at one time to wear. On the stage, however, this costume is varied to meet the varying exigencies of the case.

In the three-act play which Monaldi has woven round this picturesque figure, which he himself impersonates, the slight plot centers round the intention of Meo Patacca, a generous and ardent youth, to set out at the head of 500 Trasteverini to the relief of Vienna, besieged by the Turks. Marco Pepe, and that celebrated hero, Spassaforte, depicted by Jacques Callot, are both introduced.

The staging presents some picturesque glimpses of old Rome, of the Colosseum, the Janiculum, the Forum, as we see them in the prints and drawings of two centuries ago. The costumes also, of the end of the seventeenth century, produce a brilliant effect, and especially in the performance of the "Salerello," the traditional Roman dancer, which always arouses the enthusiasm of the audience.

In fact in this Meo Monaldi, who too often devotes himself to the presentation of the uglier and more violent aspects of the life of the Roman populace, presents, with abundance of color and picturesque detail and movement, a stirring picture of the legendary character of the Romans, generous, impulsive and bold, embodied in a type of vigorous hero dear to the people alike for his nobility and his courage; a symbol of the best characteristics of the Trasteverino.

## THE SOLOQUOY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spain.

The last act of "Christopher Sly," in which Mr. Matheson Lang is appearing at the New Theater, London, is mainly a soliloquy. The unhappy Gringolot-like poet, thrown into prison now that the joke—similar to that played on his tinker-makes in the induction to "The Taming of the Shrew"—has run its course, descends for seven minutes together on his past, present and future. And such is the falter that the soliloquy has fallen that the program contains an apology for his misbehavior. The blame is thrown on the Italian author, Sen Benelli, who has, it seems, left his English adapter no option in the matter, that is if the spirit of the original is to be preserved.

Those responsible for the apology might have reflected that a man who had written a play worthy of reproduction on the English stage was likely to be the best judge of the form which it should take. Still the venture was bold. For some years back a dead set had been made against soliloquies as being grossly idiotic, and by none more triumphantly than by managers who otherwise might never have been suspected of artistic tendencies; as also, by the more wantonly intellectual critics.

A further deterrent from the use of soliloquies was that, under the new dispensation, the art of delivering a soliloquy has been almost entirely lost. There are not many actors whom it is safe to leave to themselves for a single moment. Fortunately Mr. Lang has served a long apprenticeship to Shakespeare and other unenlightened writers, who knew no better than to insert soliloquies in their plays, with the result that his delivery of the speech that ought not to be there has been generally acclaimed the finest thing he has done in his not undistinguished career. It gripped the audience, too. Simple folk may well ask whether there can be much wrong with matter in which an accomplished actor can rise to the top of his performance, and with which he can hold the audience spellbound.

The prejudice presently raging against the use of soliloquy may be traced to Ibsen, or rather to those by whom his works were introduced into England. They declared him the prophet of a new technique in which there was neither "aside" or soliloquy. They constituted themselves the advocates of a half-mastered gospel. Like most zealots they fell into all sorts of indiscretions, and failed to distinguish between form and substance. They condemned as heretical all dramatic writings (coming into existence after the announcement of their discovery) that contained a single soliloquy. They prated much of technique and when anybody does that one had best be on one's guard. There is usually a "catch" somewhere. Here the "catch" was that they imagined technique to be a thing apart, whereas technique is merely the treatment of subject-matter, and Ibsen's technique, like that of all great artists, was dictated by his subject-matter and the use to which he was minded to put it.

What Ibsen did was to strike out for himself a new line of subject-matter, that is, which English drama had avoided, and his treatment of it naturally differed from that previously in use. This case in many ways resembled that of Robertson. Both were determined to get away from the glare, the tinsel and the other falsities of the theater then in vogue and to concentrate on life in its most familiar and most pressing aspects and relations. But whereas Robertson made sweets—a little too sugary, perhaps, but wholesome and free from the foreign and more sensational ingredients then in favor—Ibsen held fast to the old. And he was right. His plays the life he saw around him, but these lines differed widely, as did their gifts, their temperaments and their aims. The delicate Englishman loved the sunshine; the hardy Norseman plunged remorselessly into gloom, and, being desperately in earnest, while Robertson was content to be reasonable, gave, as if on oath, an unflinching account of the disquieting things he found there.

And that the world should have the full benefit of his discoveries he was driven to deny himself the use of all conventions militating against the acceptance of his plays as exact reproductions of life. Conspicuous among these conventions was the soliloquy. But those who think that Ibsen was above using soliloquy when it served his purpose appear to have overlooked, for instance, the end of Act II of "Ghosts." The orphanage is discovered to be in flames. Mrs. Alving and Regina hasten out through the hall and Manders is left alone. And, lo! we read:

"Manders (clapping his hands together). And unheeded, too!" (He goes out the same way.)

There we have Ibsen not only using a soliloquy, but assigning to it a post of honor. It caps the second act of a three-act play. Does anyone suppose that he did not know what he was doing, that it was a mere inadvertence? Clearly Manders' remark is addressed to himself, or to the audience, whichever way you like to put it. Yet who would wish it removed? Ibsen desired to show exactly what was passing in Manders' mind and knew that the only way to do so with effect was by soliloquy. He might have made Manders address the remark to another, but the remedy would have been worse than the difficulty.

How much worse it might have been was amusingly shown in Mr. Edmond's "Gringolot's Way," produced at the Haymarket in 1899 and revived a couple of years since at the St. Martin's. In 1899 the Ibsen cult was in its prime, and any playwright who sought its blessing had to observe to the letter the cast-iron rule that had been derived from Ibsen. As long

as he did that, and the story he told was sufficiently morbid, little else seemed to count. In this play Gringolot had a lot of stuff to work off that he could not very well impart to any of the other characters. To avoid soliloquy and so maintain an oppressively realistic atmosphere Gringolot addressed a speech, which must have been nearly as long as Mr. Lang's, to a baby. The baby, probably a doll, never stirred or gave any sign of life, and the scene became comically unreal. The very means taken to procure actuality had precisely the opposite effect. O! realism, realism! what follies are committed in thy name!

Really the case is very simple. The theater is concerned not with means but with effect. Some effects are to be attained by resort to conventional means, some can indeed be obtained no other way. To convention, however, the playwright who knows his business will never be a slave. He will observe or violate conventions just as it suits his purpose. And since people do not in general talk to themselves he will in realistic plays have as little to do with the soliloquy as possible. He will never use it merely to save himself trouble; yet he will not hesitate to use it when nothing else will do as well. The less his play smacks of the Eastern New Office of life the freer will be his hand.

Whatever the nature of the drama, the question will always turn on the balance of artistic convenience. To rule out soliloquy as the Ibsen cult does, or did—for within a year or two of 1899 its leaders had turned their attention to the works of Mr. Stephen Phillips, which they pronounced equal to Shakespeare's, a critical misadventure of which they have since repented in silence—would be to reduce drama to that very small number of plays in which is attempted the literal transcription of life. Why? there are plays the whole point of which lies in one of the characters taking the audience into his confidence regarding his designs on the others, making the spectator his accessory before the fact. Of recent years the invention of the telephone has eased the situation in plays of modern life. But you can hardly introduce the telephone into medieval surroundings.

Now "Christopher Sly" is not at all the same class of play as, say, "A Doll's House," nor is it to be judged by the same standards. Ibsen aimed at character that should mix on terms of familiarity and equality with their contemporaries in the auditorium. Between the people of today and Italians of the fifteenth century no such intercourse is possible. More than half the interest of such plays lies in the changes that time has wrought in the difference between life then and now, and among so much that is strange the familiar convention of a man's talking to himself will distress none but the pedant, who would measure everybody's corn by his own bushel, in this case a bushel that has been borrowed from another and has got damaged while bringing it home.

Greater moments than these are enjoyed by those players who are always seeking for them. They are the moments that spring out of a character or situation and, by the sheer power of inspirational acting, stand in the memory by their own strength, independent of character or situation, and outlasting them.

Such moments do not burst through the standardized shell of the actor who stamps the rôle with his individuality. He, perhaps it may be said with truth, is not far superior to that familiar friend of the stage, the type actor. With the type actor the expected happens, with the actor of strong individuality, passed from rôle to rôle, one expects the marks of that individuality as one recognizes a type.

But the greater moments, the moments of inspiration, which come, say, a half-dozen times in a season, are made possible only where the widest freedom of expression is permitted. The interviewer for The Christian Science Monitor was convinced of this even before he talked with Helen Menken. At least two key moments of her performance in "The Triumph of X" at the Comedy Theater were of the finer sort: when she sits at her foster father's feet at the close of the first act, and when, after learning her parentage, she rebukes him for concealing it through all his years, at the curtain of the second act.

Miss Menken plays the one scene with memorable simplicity and tenderness; and through the flaming reproach of the other that same tenderness glows. The physical details of these scenes, at one time her childlike nestling at her foster father's feet to the other her sudden crumbling to the floor before him, are in themselves strokes of an artist's brush. But the appeal of the scenes reaches out from within the character; and in retrospect they are reconstructed by the sounds and manner of intonation expressing this inner thinking, rather than by the stage picture itself.

It was a pleasure to find Miss Menken free from theory. She had, she said, no theories, whatever about acting. And yet it was clear that her experience on the stage since she was a child had taught her the necessity of full freedom of expression. This made it possible for her to disagree with a playwright and producer with whom she had worked. He insisted that the player could never improve upon his own personality, that every rôle must be stamped with it. She held that the business of the player was to lose himself in the rôle.

"I cannot see how," she said, "I can be the girl in this play, without, so far as my imagination enables me, actually being that girl. I couldn't be that girl if I were thinking of Helen Menken's personal characteristics. I must think of the girl's individuality. I must get inside her character, and I cannot do that without, so far as possible, forgetting my own self, and refusing to pin my own identification marks on her."

"I don't think I could be free to express the character if I were clinging to my own. I might express that character plus the encroachments of my own individuality, but I want to strike the true note within that girl, and I can't do that by playing my own little tunes at the same time."

"Possibly all this hints at the reason why you think those two scenes are unusual in what you call their inspirational quality. For one thing, I like, too, to perform in new countries always. Before I made my American debut at the Metropolitan with Caruso I sang in opera houses all over Europe—Russia, France, England, Italy, but never Germany. So in 1913 I went to Germany to appear there, but soon the outbreak of the war sent me hurrying home to Russia. My experiences there have been told many times, how I was practically a prisoner of the Bolsheviks, and how I left with the French officers from Odessa. I took only a few months' rest and then I started singing again. All experiences like that are good for the artist. They provide her with new impressions—and only so long as

her impressions are vivid can she make a strong impression on her audience."

"Of course, I would never consider appearing in light opera that did not have unusually good music—but this offers real opportunities to the singer. I enjoy it immensely—and don't the audiences like it?"

"The audiences are very responsive," she said, "and that is gratifying. It is a little of adventure to do something so different—but as I told you, it is very good to keep doing different things. I may even make motion pictures; there is some talk of it. But perhaps—she paused as she listened for her entrance cue. "When people ask me, 'Why do you sing in light opera after you have made your name in such big things?' I should say, it is because my audiences seem to like me that way. That is really much more important than the joy I get out of the work itself."

## HELEN MENKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Are great moments in the theater reflections of deliberate planning, or are they products of inspiration? And does the actor gain by losing himself in his rôle, or by stamping that rôle with his own individuality?

The playgoer is familiar enough with the great moment which strikes his keenest interest at the very top of a series of rising climaxes. Often he has watched the deliberate building up of such moments, and many a play has apparently been written for no reason other than the "big scene," to which all else is subservient. He is led up the hill to that scene and dropped down on the other side with a thud. And he is supposed to go home tingling with the impact.

Greater moments than these are enjoyed by those players who are always seeking for them. They are the moments that spring out of a character or situation and, by the sheer power of inspirational acting, stand in the memory by their own strength, independent of character or situation, and outlasting them.

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"Possibly all this hints at the reason why you think those two scenes are unusual in what you call their inspirational quality. For one thing, I like, too, to perform in new countries always. Before I made my American debut at the Metropolitan with Caruso I sang in opera houses all over Europe—Russia, France, England, Italy, but never Germany. So in 1913 I went to Germany to appear there, but soon the outbreak of the war sent me hurrying home to Russia. My experiences there have been told many times, how I was practically a prisoner of the Bolsheviks, and how I left with the French officers from Odessa. I took only a few months' rest and then I started singing again. All experiences like that are good for the artist. They provide her with new impressions—and only so long as

have a very strong affection for the girl, and a firm belief in the great fact which her experience in the play proves, that the belief in heredity is erroneous. My affection for her is expressed in my striving to free her from my individuality, and to let her enjoy her own. This I should think, must go a long way toward getting the girl over to the audience; and if they sense what they call inspiration in those two scenes, then perhaps it is there. I don't know. I only do my best to be the girl.

"I couldn't be the girl, either, if some director had drilled into me every one of her exact movements and gestures and intonations—those things come of their own free will, once one has struck the right keynote of the character one is portraying."

"That is why I think too much stock training is a detriment to actors. Some is necessary, say five or six months to begin with, and a not infrequent return to stock for a little while. At first, stock should give you the technical side of things, the meaning of what a cross up left is, etc. After that stock will give you relief from the routine of a long-staged part. But you must not get 'stocky.' By that I mean that you must resist the temptation to become settled in method or mannerism. You should remain as free as possible to express your next part in a long-run piece."

"And so you see," smiled Miss Menken in conclusion, "I have none of what you call regular theories about acting. If I have any theory at all, I think it could be expressed as the necessity of being free to be the character by thinking it, feeling it, believing it."

## THEATRICAL NOTES

The second week of the Sothern and Marlowe engagement at the Boston Opera House began last evening with a revival of "The Taming of the Shrew," which is to be repeated to-night and tomorrow night. The four closing performances, beginning

## THEATRICAL BOSTON

**MAJESTIC**—Tel. Beach 4229. Seats also at Little Bldg. at Box Office Prices. **SHUBERT VAUDEVILLE**—Whipple, Munson & Co. Dumas, Mealy, Harry Clarke & Co. in "The Kiss Burglar," Ernestine Myers, Clark & Verdi, Tadan & Sewall, Roseman & Fayer, Muller & Correll, Equill, Shubert News Events, Bud Fisher Comedy. **5c and 50c at Daily Matinees** Nights 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 (Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays).

**SHUBERT OPERA HOUSE**—Seats also at Little Bldg. at Box Office Prices. **LAST WEEK—ONLY MAT. SAT.** Evens. 8 Sharp—Sat. Mat. 3. **E. H. JULIA SOTHERN-MARLOWE**—Tonight, Tomorrow Evens. Sat. Mat., TAM. 1:30 OF THE BREEW. Thurs. Fri., Sat. Evens. MERCURY OF VENICE. **PRICES 50c to \$2.50 & 10% Tax.**

**SAM S. SHUBERT**—Seats also at Little Bldg. at Box Office Prices. **LAST WEEK—ONLY MAT. SAT.** Evens. 8:30. **MADGE KENNEDY** (HERSELF) in "CORNERED." Pop. Wed. Mat., Entire Orch., \$1.50; Entire Pst., \$1; Fam. Cir., 50c. **Nights and Sat. Mat. 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.**

**SEL WYN THEATRE**—Formerly Park St. **NOW PLAYING** Twice Daily **DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS** Presents **"The Three Musketeers"**

**TREMONT TEMPLE**—Twice Daily 2:10 & 8:15 **WILLIAM FOX** presents **OVER THE HILL** A WONDER PICTURE OF ALL TIME **BEST** Nights 30c, 50c, \$1 & \$1.50. **SEATS** Mats. 50c & 55c (including war tax)

**CHICAGO** **CORT THEATRE**—WED. & SAT. **SAM H. HARRIS** Presents **GRANT MITCHELL** in a New Comedy **"THE CHAMPION"** By Thomas Louden and A. B. Thomas

**NEW YORK** **LEXINGTON THEATRE**—Lexington Ave. and 51st St. **1 Week Only** **Mon., Oct. 17** Starting **Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.** **WILLIAM MORRIS** Presents **SIR HARRY LAUDER** IN NEW AND OLD SONGS **Nights and Sat. Mat. 50c to \$2.50** Other Mats. 50c to \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

**NORA BAYES**—Thurs., 44th W. of B'way, Evs. 8:30 **MATINEES** Wed. & Sat. 2:30 **JUST MARRIED** The Laughing Hit **WITH VIVIAN MARTIN & LYNN OVERMAN** **THE LAST WALTZ** with **ELEANOR PAINTER** Evs. (Except Sat.) & Sat. 8:30 to \$2.50

Thursday evening, will be devoted to "The Merchant of Venice," which the stars are restoring to their repertory this year.

Even successful actor-managers have, like other people, to look far ahead nowadays. Thus, Matheson Lang, notwithstanding the fact that he is filling the New Theater with his able performance in "Christopher Sly," has commissioned Gioacchino Forzana, the author, to furnish him with another costume drama. Mr. Forzana has accordingly returned to his native Italy to set to work.

Arnold Bennett's comedy, "The Title," has begun a tour in Canada with a cast including Lumsden Hare, Selene Johnson, Noel Tesler, Ernest Cosart, Emily Lorraine, Agnes Acherton and Robert Harrigan.

## THEATRICAL NEW YORK

**SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE**—NEW YORK CITY **Third Week, MONDAY, "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR."** **TUESDAY, "LA FORZA DEL DESTINO."** **WEDNESDAY, "ROBERTO ROVERE."** **THURSDAY, "LA FORZA DEL DESTINO."** **FRIDAY, "LA FORZA DEL DESTINO."** **SATURDAY, "LA FORZA DEL DESTINO."** **SUNDAY, "LA FORZA DEL DESTINO."** **PRICES 50c—\$5.00.** Phone Longacre 5067. **Season—Boston Opera House—Two weeks commencing November 22.** **Philadelphia Season—Metropolitan Opera House Three weeks commencing November 28.**

**GAITEY**—5'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20 **BOOTH TARKINGTON'S NEW COMEDY** **THE WREN** Helen Hayes **GEORGE LAWRENCE** **LESLIE HOWARD** **JOB FLOOD** **MARION ABBOTT** **PAULINE ARMITAGE**

**Apollon** **MARY PICKFORD** In Her Most Endearing Film Play **LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY** From the Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett **"Cheers!"** **FOR THE SEASON'S BIGGEST HIT** **JOHN CHARLES THOMAS** **"The Last Letter"** **MATS. WED. and SAT.**

**HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE** 124 W. 43 St. Evs. 8:30 **MATINEES** Thurs. (Pop.) and Sat. 2:30 **Charles Dillingham presents** **"THE WHITE HEADED BOY"** A Comedy by Lessa Robinson

**"GET TOGETHER AT THE HIPPODROME"** **BEST MATINEE** **Best Seats** **Best Seats** **Best Seats**

**FRAZEE** West 41st St. Evens. 8:20 **"THE GAYEST COMEDY"** **J. E. SAWY** **Booth Tarkington** **Comedy with** **Comedy with** **Comedy with**

**DULCY FONTANNE** **FULTON** 46th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 **THE THEATRE GUILD Presents** **"LILION"** **With Joseph Schildkraut and Eva Le Gallienne**

**Music Box** WEST 45TH STREET. **Evns. 8:15.** **WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13** **Best musical show ever made in America.** **—N. Y. Globe.** **IRVING BERLIN'S** **"Music Box Revue"**

**KNICKERBOCKER** Theatre, B'way & 98th St. **Evns. 8:25.** **Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25** **HENRY W. SAVAGE offers** **A NEW PRODUCTION OF** **"THE MERRY WIDOW"** **The Opera That Set the World Wailing**

**SAM H. HARRIS** THEATRE W. 41st St. **Evns. 8:30.** **Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30** **SIX CYLINDER LOVE** **A New Comedy by Wm. Anthony McGuire with ERNEST TRUAX**

**CORT Theatre, West 45th Street** **Evns. 8:25** **Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30** **"Delightful, Worth a Dozen Thrillers."** **—Post.** **"ONLY 38"** **A New Comedy by A. B. Thomas with MARY RYAN**

**BROADHURST** West 44 St. Mats. **Evns. 8:30.** **Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30** **NEW YORK'S Great Laughing Novelty** **WILLIAM HODGE** **in BEWARE OF DOGS**

**NEW NATIONAL** West 41 St. **Evns. 8:30.** **M**



## Pray, Sir, Count the Letters!

## Replacement

## He Lived in a Cottage by the Sea

## A Water Tournament in Provence

*A color-print by Shigenaga*

## Selecting Japanese Prints

There are often exquisite examples of coloring to be found among the later impressions from the old blocks, but the lovely colors and nuances of color conjured by the artists, designers and printers in loving collaboration, before commercialism had invaded Japan, can never be seen again, even as the disciples of William Morris seem unable to reproduce the beautiful shades which the genius of the master workman evolved from the dying vat.—"Impressions of Ukiyo-ye," by Dora Amsden.

## Whistler Memorizes a Scene

"I shall never forget a lesson which he gave me one evening," T. R. Way told us in "Memoirs of James McNeill Whistler." "We had reached the studio when it was quite dusk, and were walking along the road by the gardens of Chelsea Hospital, when he suddenly stopped, and pointing to a group of buildings in the distance, . . . with windows and shops showing golden lights through the gathering midst of twilight, said, 'Look!' As he said this, he pointed to anything to sketch or make notes on. I offered him my note-book; 'No, no,' he said. This was the answer; and after a long pause he turned and walked back a few yards; then, with his back to the scene at which I was looking, he said, 'Now, see if I have learned it,' and repeated a full description of the scene, even as one might repeat a poem one had learned by heart. Then he turned, and there he came another picture which he painted even more than the former. I tried to call his attention to it, but he would not look at it, saying, 'No, no, one thing at a time.' In a few days I was at the studio again, and there on the easel

## Dark Green Tresses of the Pines

## What Is Poetry

“What is Poetry, and what are the faculties that constitute a Poet?” asks William Winter in “Old Friends.” “In the course of a long life, devoted to the art of writing, I have talked with many authors and have read hundreds of books; but I have not obtained an explicit, comprehensive answer to those inquiries. The critic is ready with his theory; the rhetorical treatise is ready with its definition; but neither theory nor definition reveals the heart of the mystery. The thing that is not Poetry, though set forth in verse, is readily recognized, and it can be distinctly defined: the magic that ir-

radiates verse and makes poetry out of prose is felt rather than known, and exact specification of it eludes the dexterity of the grammarian.

"Observation likewise perceives, among even expert writers and judges of verse, wide disparities of opinion as to the poetic element. Johnson, who admired Young, could see no poetry in Gray. Byron, who admired Pope, could see no poetry in Swinburne. To condemn the lightest of wits, Milton, and, comparatively, other singers were wrens. Thackeray, who disliked Byron, was charmed with Addison's lines on the Spacious Firmament. . . . Carlyle despised Lamb, but he adored Burns. Coleridge, the worshiper of Wordsworth, was contemptuous of Moore. Poe belittled Burns and disparaged Longfellow. . . . Emerson, usually centered in himself, was able to perceive poetry in the least poetical person. Aldrich, the disciple of Herrick was blind to the intrinsic glamour of Holmes. Great scholars, likewise, exhibit wide diversities of opinion as to poetry and poets. Fox, the statesman, for example, who possessed extraordinary scholarship, cared not at all for Wordsworth, esteemed Dryden before Milton, and ranked Homer above them all.

is, furthermore, a perplexing disparity of method in the invocation of the Muse. Whence the impulse derived? Whence the impulse that, in the poem, impels him to "sing"? It is in the poem that he complains with his prose he wrote his verse with great care. Byron was accustomed to incite inspiration by reading a fine passage from some other poet, after which he would write at full speed, in a fever heat. Moore found poetic stimulant in looking at the sunset. Wordsworth, keenly susceptible to every influence of physical Nature, walked alone, in the lonely, beautiful Cumberland country, composing his verses, often speaking them

cloud, and committing them to memory as he composed them. Burns, apparently the most sweetly natural singer since Shakespeare (as long ago

was said by William Pitt), himself testified that the influence that most exalted and enraptured him was that of a stormy wind howling among the trees and raging over the plain.

Richard Henry Stoddard, — whose 'Songs of Summer' comprise some of the loveliest and some of, apparently, the most spontaneous lyrics existent in the English language,—told me that sometimes he wrote the first draft of

sometimes he wrote the first draft of a poem in prose, and afterward turned it into verse. Edmund Clarence Stedman, whose poetic achievement made his name illustrious in American literature, told me that it was his custom to select with care the nar-

custom to select with care the particular form of verse that he designed to use, and sometimes to invent the rhymes and write them at the ends of the lines which they were to terminate,—thus making a skeleton of a poem, as a ground-work on which to

build. To my mind it seems that the poet should be like the Eolian harp, which makes music when its strings are swept by the breeze; but, in the presence of so much perplexity of fact and opinion, a certain audacity appears to be requisite to declare that anybody is a poet or that anything is poetry."

## Early New York

Fifteenth century  
recovered, by reason of his long residence in New York as French consul, is perhaps the best qualified man to describe what he saw going about him: "The city of New York is handsome although irregular. This irregularity proceeds from the nature of the soil, from the steepness of the peninsula on which the earlier houses were built, as well as from the necessity of continually making artificial islands and to increase the extent of the harbor and procure for its trade the necessary warehouses and quays. The irregularity derives its taste from buildings along the water from the early Dutch settlers, and the admirable skill with which they accomplish it from their own wisdom. There is not, I believe, another city on this continent where the art of laying the foundations of quays and of constructing them has been pushed further. I have seen one built forty feet into the water. This was done with trunks of trees fastened together, which were driven in with rocks, and then covered with the surface with earth. Beavers were used to-day for the purpose, and the water was named thus because formerly it was a small bay in which these animals had erected a dam. I have conversed with old inhabitants who told me that they had seen the sea mount up to the very neighborhood of the City Hall. Certain streets have sidewalks on both sides paved with slabs of rock and lined with plane-trees, whose shade in summer is equally pleasant for the passerby and for the houses. Here is found a union of Dutch neatness and English taste. The houses are located, arranged, and erected with the greatest care. Here the merchants are intelligent, able, rich, and the artisans very skillful, especially the carpenters, cabinet-makers, and joiners. Stone being nearly the whole city is built of. Let those who, like myself, have experienced the remarkable hostility of New Yorkers, praise it as reserves. New York being the chief port for English packet-boats, it is necessarily the first that they must strike against. The people, upon which they receive here sufficient to give them a high idea of American generosity, as well as of simple and cordial friendliness which they may expect in the others of this continent. The streets are frequently cleaned and are lighted dark nights. The city contains nearly a thousand inhabitants and many churches belonging to different sects. It is also a pleasure to see a large, manfully built and free people with an excellent library and a number of costly mathematical instruments."—"French Memories of the Nineteenth-Century America," Charles Herrill.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, OCT. 11, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### The Philosophy of "Willy-Nicky"

IF THE man in the street is to be taken as well informed, there must be a considerable number of misconceptions abroad on the subject of the forthcoming international conference in Washington, or, to give it its official description, "The Conference on Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems." To begin with, it is not a disarmament conference. Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes have, of course, hopes that great things will be achieved, but they do not imagine that the millennium is going to occur, so to speak, at the week-end, in other words, that when the conference is over, the nations of the world will be found obeying the admonition of the prophet Micah to "beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks." Such a consummation is, no doubt, devoutly to be wished for, but it will take more than the conference in Washington to destroy the animosities, prejudices, and passions always latent in the human mind, and nobody knows this better than the President and his Secretary of State. Thus whilst they very rightly hope that the sum of achievement will be great, they have sufficient of the statesman in them to recognize the mistake of arousing false hopes in impossible anticipations. Therefore, they are content to call their conference not a disarmament conference, but a conference for the limitation of armaments, and hope that it may be the beginning of a new policy which, little by little, will bring the nations of the world to a truer understanding of Principle.

How such aims can be best forwarded, it will be for the international delegates to settle when they meet. But the international delegates are delegates. That is to say, they represent not themselves but their nations. The old days when a king in Paris attached an ambassador to the court of his brother in London, have passed away. Democracy has taken the place of the divine right, and the delegates, who will assemble in Washington, will represent not governments but peoples. Therefore, every individual among those peoples has a right to an opinion as to how best the congress can be conducted. That the peoples will make their views on this subject clear to their delegates it is to be hoped, and it is to be hoped that when the conference meets it will be an open conference in a reasonable and true sense. The damage that was done in Paris when the old diplomatic methods ruled out the new, will perhaps never be completely estimated.

Now it is quite true, as has been pointed out repeatedly, that the committee meetings of the delegates, where the give and take of nations is decided, cannot very well be held in public. Some day it may be possible to do these things, but the world will have to grow in the stature of sanity and grace in the meantime. For the present it seems unquestionable that the committee meetings will have to be held in camera. But when the decisions of the committees are reported, they ought to be reported not as accomplished facts as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, but as recommendations to be openly considered, and only accepted after they have been subjected to such open consideration. Unlimited secret diplomacy has for centuries been one of the worst curses of the political world. The opportunity is now offered to the nations to make an end of it permanently and without qualification.

A world which has been edified by the unintended publicity given to the "Willy-Nicky" negotiations for subjecting Europe to the domination of emperors or deluging it with blood, should have gained some conception of the iniquities which can be perpetrated behind closed doors or in the cabins of yachts. For the "Willy-Nicky" revelations were only the very last example of a chain of similar iniquities which had again and again involved the Old World in war. Charles II could never have become the pensioner of Louis XIV, and so the agreeable accomplice of his schemes of domination, if his people had known the fact, to say nothing of the terms, of his enslavement. If the relations between Catherine de Medici and the Vatican could have been exposed, the bell of St. Germain l'Auxerrois would never have been rung on the morning of the day of St. Bartholomew. It is quite unnecessary to multiply examples. The story of the partition of Poland is as well known as that of the papal bull which confirmed the Norman conquest of Ireland; the agreement which, like the one that made Italy the confederate of Prussia in the attack on Austria, tore Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark, is as notorious as "the family compact" which was to abolish the Pyrenees.

It is because of centuries of such bargainings that the world is beginning to demand that governments shall act so that their peoples shall understand what they are doing, and what they are committing them to. A nation, it is true, may sometimes be willing to put its signature to a most unholy bargain. But a nation has a conscience, and when a nation goes into war with the consciousness that it has done evil, it cannot fight with the same steadfastness as if it were certain of having done well. The righteous indignation of the Dutch "Beggars" ultimately overcame the colossal power of Spain. On the other hand, the greatest of modern military powers was unable to purge itself from the fatal poison of the "scrap of paper." It is true that it was a single German statesman who was guilty of the phrase, but the German people in honoring his bond marched through Belgium already discredited in their own consciences.

Very much, however, has happened since the summer of 1914. The world has seen the horror of war as it never saw it before. Even now it finds difficulty in discovering the exact truth about the various treaties and agreements which involved it in that struggle. But one thing it has mastered with tolerable certainty, and that is that if all the secret diplomacy which, in the decade before the war, made the war inevitable, had been known to the world, the final master stroke which suddenly precipitated the convulsion would have been difficult to

deliver. A world which settled its private quarrels with the rapier thought little enough of settling its national quarrels with wars of Seven, of Thirty, or of a Hundred years. But a world which has left off carrying rapiers, and frowns on the duelist's pistol, regards war very differently. The war of 1914 has taught it how the interdependence of nations has grown since the Corporation of London could boldly inscribe on the monument of Pitt, in its Guildhall, the astounding apophthegm that he made commerce flourish upon war. It is because some of them continued to believe this that the countries of the old world lie in ruins today.

### The Defiance of Everest

WHAT is termed the conquest of nature goes on interminably. The oceans yield to the liners, and the desert is seared by the railroad. Electricity is harnessed, though man knows not what it is, and the aeroplane cleaves its way through the clouds. But Everest refuses to reveal its secret. The expedition sent out to subdue it, just as if it were some mere Alpine giant, like the Matterhorn or the Weisshorn, wanders through the valleys at its feet, valleys of waving barley, valleys green with junipers and willows with long gray lichens streaming from every bough, valleys blue with gentian, scarlet with meconopsis, and yellow with primulas, valleys into which the overwhelming glaciers and towering precipices of Everest descend.

These valleys are themselves higher than the peaks of any but the highest Alps. Colonel Howard-Bury camped there one night, last August, amongst the rhododendrons, in the Khartatsangpo, 16,000 feet above the sea level, and Mont Blanc, the greatest of the Alps, is only 15,732 feet. On another day, he found the tents of Bullock and Mallory in a valley, at the very foot of Everest, just 16,400 feet above the sea. But to reach the foot of Everest is one thing, to reach its summits is quite another thing. North, north-west, east, wherever the climbers have so far approached the giant, their efforts have been barred by gigantic cliffs of rock, towering thousands of feet above their heads, and so sheer that neither ice nor snow can find a resting place upon them, while all day long the surrounding valleys echo with the roar of falling rocks and the crash of descending ice-packs.

South, south-east, south-west, the last stronghold of the physical world defies the challenge of man, and above it and beyond it are the stars. Everywhere, as the climbers circle the mountain, are the same precipitous black cliffs, crowned with overhanging glaciers, their feet set in other glaciers. To the north-east confused masses of snow-peaks block the approach, to the south-east, writes Colonel Howard-Bury, the "ridge descends most precipitously to a high pass beyond which is a very prominent conical peak, followed by another pass, then more snow slopes, finally merging into Makalu." Therefore the discomfited climbers drew off also from here, and set their faces up the stream of the glacier river which flows from Everest, down the Khartatsangpo valley.

At last, when they seemed to be confronting their Pavia, hope came to them. It is only a hope at present, but it is at any rate a hope. At the head of the Kharta Valley, from a col 23,000 feet up, they found themselves within a mile of Everest, gazing over to the northern ridge, with only a glacier smothered in newly fallen snow between them. Here was a way, a possible way at any rate, to victory. Instant preparations were made for another advance, the expedition setting to work to establish and provision its new bases, so as to be ready to attack the moment the monsoon died away, and the frosts came.

Meantime the mighty mountain preserves its secret, which if it is known is known only to the Himalayan snow-cocks which wheel unchecked over its precipices.

### Overcapitalization

EXPENSIVE experience has resulted in many civil laws aimed at the protection of investors, but, even today, so much remains to be done to define capital more closely that the decision, in London, to appeal from the ruling that the common and preferred stock in the Grand Trunk Railway are worthless is especially interesting. This is true because of the promise the action affords of further enlightenment contributing to the preventive work in connection with such problems. Of course, capital, or the abuse of it, in one form or another, is the cause of much of the difficulty. Because economists differ as to the exact definition of capital, because business men fail to agree concerning its properties, and because no legal status has been everywhere accepted, it still presents an incompletely solved problem, as too frequent financial complications attest. All this is excuse enough for helpful discussion of the question until adjustment has progressed to a point where such situations as that of the Grand Trunk cannot develop.

One point in the Grand Trunk dilemma is similar to that in the New York Rapid Transit problem and in many others. It is not so much a question of squeezing out the "water" or overcapitalization, but rather a necessity for preventing so much surplus "moisture" from getting in. So many victims have been submerged in the "water" that has flooded too many companies, especially in the unnatural war period, that there is in process of enactment more than the usual amount of "blue sky" legislation, which is the term used in the United States for laws framed to protect investors. The increasing amount of money invested by people of one nation in enterprises in other countries emphasizes the growing need for at least a broader understanding on this subject. As a matter of fact, progress in that direction is being made. Blue sky legislation was one of the topics before the American Bankers Association in Los Angeles, and, since this conference was attended by financiers of international note, it is likely that something of more than national importance may be accomplished as a result of the discussion in California. This Grand Trunk decision presents an example of stock in an enterprise carried on in one country being held by investors in another, for much of the Canadian railway stock is held in England. To add to the international complexion of

the case, William H. Taft, as one of those representing the Grand Trunk, presented an opinion dissenting from his two colleagues, who declared the stock worthless. Since there are somewhat similar cases in the United States, the attitude maintained by Mr. Taft, who has since taken the oath of office as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, acquires added significance and importance.

The decision on the part of the Grand Trunk stockholders to appeal their case assures further discussion, and presages the establishment of valuable legal and financial precedents with regard to capital. There is ample ground for the stockholders to prosecute their case, for the majority opinion left the door open when it explained that the only question decided was that as to whether or not the stock had any value, and added: "Any question of compassionate consideration of the stockholders must be a matter for the government and Parliament to deal with." In this connection Mr. Taft also gave the shareholders further encouragement when he declared: "By virtue of the pioneer work which the Grand Trunk had done it was entitled to the gratitude of the Canadian people, and the claims of the absentee shareholders demand the attention of those who desire to see justice and equity done."

It may be observed that the Grand Trunk story is little different from those of some other undertakings which, for various reasons, have fallen short of success and resulted in financial loss to individual investors. Failure is not always due to overcapitalization, but obviously overcapitalization invites disaster, and the problem is to determine, more nearly than in the past, the proper amount of money to be represented as such. It is to ascertain something approximating this figure that the United States Government has been working for years to appraise the physical value of the railroads within its borders. A similar effort is promised in connection with the transit situation in New York, where it is charged that years of extravagance and waste, if nothing more culpable, have resulted in the inflation of the capital, or debts, as the case may be, to the breaking point, so that no dividends can be paid, unless the public shall be required to pay an excessive fare. If a careful study of such cases shall result in the reduction of losses, and the working out of better protective measures, then the experience, costly as it has been, will not be without some compensation.

### The Short-Weight Play

IN A theatrical season that is admittedly not as prosperous, by a good deal, as the managers hoped for, there is evidence on the part of playgoers of a discrimination in the choice of entertainment that is less noticeable in times when there is money in plenty to spend at the box office. While the war was on, the public sought diversion in any sort of light entertainment to which they could gain admission. In accordance with the demand, ticket prices were everywhere very nearly doubled. New managers with plays by unknown authors obtained a footing in the "show business" by the simple process of rehearsing a cast and getting sufficient backing to guarantee the rental of a theater. The entertainment ready, and the doors opened, the public flocked in if the fare was not positively poor. Mediocrity, as never before, had a hearing and rewards out of all proportion to its deserts.

Today the theater is back on a basis of something like normal conditions, with every production required to prove its ability to give entertainment for value received, and finding the potential theatergoers remaining potential until they are sure that they are to get something like their money's worth. That the submediocre play should be unable to stand this test is evident enough, but playgoers are showing a tendency to expect more than in war times of a play that would be acknowledged now, as then, to have something of individual worth. This expectation is that the play should have fair measure of quantity as well as of quality, and is proved by the neglect of a considerable number of comedies this season that are admirable so far as they go, but which go hardly more than half far enough.

Short-weight plays, they might very well be called. Beginning sometime after 8:30, they dismiss their audience at 10:30, although the two or three intermissions are fifteen minutes or more in length. Where the producer of a Shakespearean play is at his wit's ends to bring the performance within three hours by means of scenery that may be shifted in a few seconds, and with but two or three intermissions of five minutes each, the stage manager of one of these half-portion comedies regards as his first concern any device that not too obviously may be used to string out an eighty-minute entertainment into a two-hour traffic of the stage.

One cause of this unsatisfactory state of affairs is the present neglect of the one-act play by the managers. It would seem to the outsider that the producer would be glad to give a full evening's entertainment by adding a curtain-raiser or afterpiece to the too short main bill of the evening. But the manager says that the addition of the playlet is bad business, because it constitutes an admission that the chief production is something less than a satisfactory entertainment. Even fewer people than now come to his brief play, he says, would come to it if he admitted that it was brief, and tried to offer something additional.

It is difficult for playgoers of some years' experience to follow this reasoning. Such persons may have seen Irving, for instance, supplementing Willis' comedy "Charles I" or Sardou's "Mme. Sans-Gêne" with Conan Doyle's dramatic playlet "Waterloo." Many will surely remember E. S. Willard's bringing to the United States of the long-established English custom of prefacing plays that are not too long with a curtain-raiser. Willard had quite a repertory of playlets which he gave on the nights he acted Grundy's "A Pair of Spectacles." But even in London the curtain-raiser has now almost disappeared, and it has been practically unknown in the United States for ten years past.

This disappearance is regrettable from many points of view, for the one-act piece offered an opportunity for young playwrights to obtain a hearing, and often gave

the minor players in the company the opportunity to show another side of their talents to those employed by the main bill of the evening. Most significant of all so far as the prosperity of the theater is concerned, in the disappearance of the curtain-raiser, is the gradual discovery by the public that they are being tendered plays that are too short to form a fair evening's quantity of entertainment. They have not made this discovery quite so quickly as the housewife discovers that the grocer has put only ten eggs in the basket when she ordered and paid for a dozen, but there is no doubt that the discovery has come.

It may be worth while for the managers to consider the advisability of a general return to the curtain-raiser. Certainly a concerted action on the part of several producers, resulting in the addition of a dozen playlets to as many of the too-brief comedies that are now on the boards would make it clear to the playgoers that the change was made chiefly in their interests. The secondary effect of the return of the curtain-raiser, as has been hinted, could not but be a benefit to the young player and the playwright in his novitiate.

### Editorial Notes

IS THE cabinet-breaker returning to break yet other cabinets? Has l'homme enchainé become once more l'homme libre? Will the tiger spring again into the political arena? These are the questions which the men who sold Georges Clemenceau are today rather ruefully asking themselves, and each other, for all the fact that they do so as valiantly as Bobadil. Aristide himself, preparing to embark for America, may be not without some suspicion of the feelings of Mr. Wilson, boarding the George Washington, with the knowledge that he was leaving Mr. Lodge behind. The Senate may rage, and "Le Matin" imagine a vain thing, but as Mr. Shaw, with the aid of the copybook, so sagely observes, "You never can tell."

THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS had a penchant for Shakespearean portraits. She had also a Fortunatus' purse. Because of this, she acquired four well-known pictures of the poet which, though they may not be "fakes," obviously are not all genuine, even supposing any to be so. Thus, as Mr. Spielmann points out, the "delicately handsome, well-bred, and refined" Italian-looking gentleman, in the picture attributed to Zuccaro, cannot possibly be the "heavy-jowled, brutish personage" of the Lumley portrait. As for the Shakespeare of the drooping moustache, known as the Felton Shakespeare, and the Shakespeare with the ear-ring, described as the Craven Shakespeare, they may have merit, but this merit is not in their likeness to one another or to the other two. Yet, when the sale comes on, there will be much excitement, and several estimable gentlemen will bear away, at vast expense and with huge satisfaction, four redoubtable portraits, each of which openly accuses the others of being a fraud, and not one of which has any greater claim to be regarded as genuine than the wish which is father to the thought. But thus are the rich made happy.

IT is always a mistake to take yourself or your family too seriously. William Hohenzollern made that mistake when he was Kaiser in Berlin, and now here is Count Bentinck making it in his behalf in exile. The Count's daughter-in-law has published a book about what happened at Amerongen, and this book the Roman father denounces as a compound of gossip and hearsay, inspired by vanity and greed. A more valuable advertisement it would be impossible to imagine. Thus is the honor of the family preserved, and the circulation of the volume insured.

ON THE front page of The New York Times last week there was an announcement that, in a sense, laid a journalistic milestone. The paper said that "owing to the enormous crowds attracted to Times Square yesterday by the bulletins of the championship baseball games—crowds which were far beyond the capacity of the square and so blocked traffic as greatly to inconvenience the public—it deems it best to discontinue the posting of bulletins." So another era passes! Let it be recorded that it was not a naval engagement, nor the defeat of a Hindenburg, that blocked Times Square—no, nor even an election. It was a "championship baseball game"! To some the suspension of Times Square bulletins may seem like a suspension of the Bank of England. In a century to come newspapers will perhaps circulate their announcements by wireless telegraphy, but until that happy day they may be forced to choose their sites with an eye to a square mile or so of vacant land adjoining, for emergencies like "championship baseball games."

THE rarity of golden-voiced tenors was never more evident than in the present discussion upon the vexed question of who shall succeed Caruso. His rôles are going begging. Giulio Gatti-Casazza has been interrogated as he reaches New York to take up his duties of director-general of the Metropolitan Opera House, and he either cannot or will not give a satisfactory answer to the constant query in the musical world. The rôles may or may not be given to Giovanni Martinelli, who gained fame following his selection by Puccini to appear as Dick Johnson in the "Girl of the Golden West"; but he has been a leading member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and it will be hard to convince the public that the successor to Caruso is at present prominent on the operatic stage.

IN CONNECTION with the bill before the United States Congress providing for free passage through the Panama Canal for American coastwise vessels, a paragraph in "The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page," at present appearing in The World's Work, is peculiarly appropriate. It relates to the reception in Great Britain, some seven years ago, of the news that Congress had repealed a similar measure which, contrary to all treaty undertakings, gave preferential treatment, as far as the Panama Canal was concerned, to American vessels. "The general feeling of Great Britain," the passage runs, "was perhaps best expressed by the remark made to Mrs. Page, on this occasion, by Lady D—: 'The United States has set a high standard for all nations to live up to. I don't believe that there is any other nation that could have done it.'"